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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. BRANCH. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,624.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
23rd Jan	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	8503		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9931		
13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7902		
3rd "	"BRITANNIA"	6596		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10619		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9698
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10599
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S.S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb, 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb, 1909
KORREER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabovich	16th Mar, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORREER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909.
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	R. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	P. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

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Passengers to VENICE wanship at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednars	25th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Ramsay House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 25th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 22nd Jan.	6 a.m. † (direct).

* Vis Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Jan. calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamara, and Fuseh, also taking (Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NUDDIA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to outward connection to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

20th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,143	Sallier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,855	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,855	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.

For tickets or Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb, 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar, 1909,
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L'Manchini	15th Apr, 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 738; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr, 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

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W. IMPERIAL STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Studies in the Byzantine. Two Volumes. By Gertrude Gomy. As 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Shanghai.	Singapore.	Belgium.
Karoeli.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Semarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manila.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Paymaster—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Post Box No, 45,
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 58—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,00,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits cased payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newara-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Natrobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Anjung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyoan	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Moji	Tsinling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Hamilton	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

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For Field, Marine or Opera.
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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"CLEVELAND" TWIST DRILLS.

Style 106 Taper.

Style 108 Straight.

We have large stocks of all kinds in all Sizes.

The best is always the cheapest, buy the "Cleveland" and you will get the best.

To be had from all dealers or from the Sole Importers;

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF,

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED,

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, disease, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, lack of animal vigour, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, easily enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, general bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, nightsweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that your order is not unprincipled vendors offer to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own make, on which they get a larger profit, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of VETARZO bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO" thereon, and the Trade Mark "VETARZO" (red on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners of Patents). Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO" Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A few medical words on the causes and most scientific and speedy means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, loss of vitality, and pimpled complexion; on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications, and restoring the reproductive organs to perfect health, thereby ensuring happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to send for an unprincipled vendors offer to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own make, on which they get a larger profit, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of VETARZO bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO" thereon, and the Trade Mark "VETARZO" (red on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners of Patents). Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO" Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the impurities of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, skin eruptions, inflammatory glandular swellings, discolorations, nervous headache, and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, ulcerations, scrofula, scurvy, eczema, ringworm, blood poisoning, abscesses, tumours, cancerous or Derbyshire neck, it symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breast, sore throat, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that your order is not unprincipled vendors offer to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own make, on which they get a larger profit, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of VETARZO bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO" thereon, and the Trade Mark "VETARZO" (red on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners of Patents). Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO" Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "AFRICA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MERCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

NOTICE.

CORRECTION TO CONDITIONS OF Class XXXIV for Best New Importation.

For "1907" read "1908."

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers, are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay:—

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
Gainsborough.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
Ballard Road,
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—
99, Clive Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 98 of 1907.

THE FIRM of THACKER VIRJI MUDDONJI ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) KHURSHEDJI MANECKJI and (2) KAIKHUSRU ADERJI GHASWALLA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1908, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the 2nd Defendant in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the second Defendant Kaikhusru Aderji Ghaswalla, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, bungalow, outhouses, kitchens, servants' quarters, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kirkee Camp in Zilla Poona, and facing the West, on the South side of the Government Road which goes from East to West and bears Survey No. 23, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the maidan, on or towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the maidan and beyond it by the bungalow of General Pasteur.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR and SERVAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 28 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

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56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Opposite "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

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FRESH STOCK!!

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101, CHUCKLA STREET,
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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, etc. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 20 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of oil pastel. — R. Gardener, 10, Pleasant Street, Bombay.

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EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Saywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Scrinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Behr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE, The Most Thrilling Events of the World, And the Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery, AMONGST WHICH, THE GRAND

PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE

In the Presence of the
SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

Here we have a very interesting subject dealing with Turkey and comprising the following pictures:—
The gate of the Imperial Palace.
The troops keeping order and the crowd.
The Sultan driving to the Mosque with his Suite.
The woman of the Imperial Harem driving to the Mosque.
The celebrated Mosque Hamidie.
The Sultan Abdul-Hamid leaving the Mosque and returning to the Palace.

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From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA
Show, from 11-15 P.M. to 12-15.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that at night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4.—"Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, 3-cr. English Make, Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised and Recommended by the Services. Especially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 81, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas' Annual Subscription Rs. 3 (including Postage).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly serviceable for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business and Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 2-8 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Mess. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 15A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS for the Phœnix Life Assurance Coy., Ltd, Bombay, who can canvass good business. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., 39 Hornby Road, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
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Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
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Mills, Factories
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Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND BUNGALOW at Foras, Duncan, Falkland and Khetwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Hashmabai, widow, and others..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

LOT NO. 2. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20th January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold ground situate and being at Duncan Road, now called Falkland Road Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Falkland Road Cross Lane on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 2315 4-9 square yards or thereabouts. Registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 147, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey No. 25541 and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the West formerly by the vacant land belonging to Hassonally Saheb and now by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Cooman and Haji Fattoh Mahomed Haji Cooman, on the North by the property formerly of Vithaldas Khorbhoy and now of Hora Dossabhoy Gulabhoy and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dorabji and now of Hora Saltanally Abdoosally and which said dwellinghouse and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 20 and 22 and Ward Nos. 2246 and 2248.

Lot. No. 3. SATURDAY, 23rd January 1909, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with anextensive stable for 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 8-8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (2), 2266 (1), 2269 (1), 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1),69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 280 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Ladbuk Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Ellcobai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the under signed.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS to secure, Genuine Old China and Old Curiosities in Ivory, Jade, Embroidery and other Works of Arts.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account of the concerned, a collection of old valuable Chinese porcelain and rare works of arts consisting of Kang-he vases, bowls, plates, Keen-lung vases, jars, bottles, flower-holders, insense burners, ginger jars, blue and white plates, bowls in coral decoration, blue and brown bottles, Nankin flower-holders, beakers, satsuma vases, powdered blue cups, vases, blan-de china-spoons, flower-holders, grass marked three colored plates, including costly specimens of jade carvings, painted ivory, ivory netsukes, valuable jade snuff bottles, rare Tibetan paintings, brass and bronze articles, embroidered sleeves, collars, teapoy covers, etc.

The goods will be on view from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

Catalogues on application.

Special attention of collectors is drawn to this sale as such a valuable and old collection is really offered for Public Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at Lonaula known as Dara Villa.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, the following immovable properties known as Dara Villas situate at the village of Vaivan at Lonaula.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 8313 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalows, wells, trees, etc. thereon standing, situate at Vaivan in the boundary of Lonavla, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in the Sub-registration district of Vadgaon bearing Survey No. 175, New No. 147 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to Pandya Valad Malnaek and partly by the Property of Govinda Valad Salla Mahar and partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnaek Mahar, on or towards the west partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnaek and partly by the property belonging to Bai Dhondi Bhagoo Taree, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnaek Mahar and on or towards the South partly by the ground belonging to the said Bai Dhondi Bhagoo Taree and partly by the ground of Pandya Valad Malnaek.

Further particulars and condition of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1909.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle, Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Hornby Road, Fort, next to the Government Mews and at Colaba Reclamation, facing the sea.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for the term of 99 years.

Plots No. 82, Hornby Road Estate about 865 square yards.
Plots No. 82A do do. do. 863 square yards.
Plots No. 15 Colaba Reclamation, facing the sea, about 949 square yards of building area, and about 467 square yards of area not to be built upon.

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate together with a copy of the Board rules and regulations for building can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—The sale of plots No. 15, Colaba Reclamation, will also take place on plot No. 82, Hornby Road Estate, at the same time.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Robert, Benjamin and Ahmed Dewjit and Brothers, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, sliding diningtable, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, dressing chest of of drawers, clothe presses, marble top dressing and washand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, one Milner safe, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one C. Spring rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a bay waler horse and a set of harness, one English broughan in very good order, etc., etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Australian gelding, shows in harness.
1 black gelding and brown gelding, both go well in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property, at Malad.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURAY, the 6th February next, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties in two separate lots, at their Rooms under the instructions of Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidas Narotumdas, the guardians of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the grandson of the late Mr. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Unsurveyed Suti land or ground being fields and workas land situate at Kasba Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla, Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, and in the Registration district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 5295 square yards or thereabouts, paying therefor Assessment of Rs. 4-8 per annum, to the Khote of Malad, being a part of the piece of land bearing Nos. 6,9,12,19,27,46.5,42,20, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road, leading from Bombay to Ghod Bunder; on or towards the west and north by the land of Muncherji Pestonji Choksey; and on or towards the south by the passage opened by Muncherji Postonji Choksey.

No 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Bootl land or ground situate lying and being at Moanz Pahadi Turfe Mahlad Pot Tukdi, Talnka Shalti Zilla, Thana, and in the Registration Sub-district of Esandra Zilla, Thana, containing by admeasurement one acre and thirty-one and half goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the plot No. eight, retained by the said Thakure Dayamodar Ruttonsey Chaheva, as aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, and on or towards the north by the said road or way for common use for all the plot holders containing four and half Goonthas and beyond that by the plot No. ten sold to Manchharam Shivlal Modi, and on or towards the south by the boundary of Goragaum village and which said piece or plot aforesaid forms part of the larger piece of land bearing Survey Nos. 129-143-144-143-144, Pot Nos. 0-0-0-1-1, and Futki Nos. 1-12-0-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys, at their Office, at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1909.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

REVOLUTION
In Lighting.
NIGHT CANDLE LIGHTS
A little over one pice per night.
SIMPLICITY!
CLEANLINESS!
CHEAPNESS!

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. H. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also keep General Price in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, opposite the 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.

High Court Suit No. 930 of 1908.

Devcorebai, wife of Jamnadas Zinabhai...Plaintiff,

vs.

Bai Santoke, widow of Vithaldas Tricumdas and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhugwandas Visram and Girdhardas Jethabhai, J. P., Receivers appointed in the above suit, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree herein bearing date 11th December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of Cowasji Patel Tank Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Anandibai and Bajaba Mukundji and their tenants assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6492 and Street No. 72-74, containing by admeasurement 77 7-8 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2218, New No. 9301, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 5184 and standing in the name of the said Anandibai, wife of Bajaba Mukundji both in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the house of Bhai Amrutrao, on the West by the house of Wanmohandas Jiwandas and others, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Dhanjisha and Soonderdas, attorneys for the Plaintiff herein, at their Office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at the corner of Haines and Ripon Road, near Jacob Circle, and at Mahim.

H. C. Suit No. 643 of 1908.

Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor.

vs.

Khatisabibi, widow of Mahomed Younas Coor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed Properties on the days and at the time and place mentioned below:—

Lot No. 2.—PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuages or tenements thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road in the town and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 954 1-2 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 113 and 133, New No. 13617, Old Survey No. 374 and 374, and New Survey No. 1c-3505, 2c-3500, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 4435 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), Street Nos. 300 A, to 300 C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Haines Road, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Mangaldas Tapidas, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Tyaballi Ebrahimji and partly by the property of Dr. Rocearo.

Lot No. 3.—Property at Mahim on SUNDAY, the 24th January, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or Oart or cocoanut plantation called Tareshar thereon situate in Mahim to the West side of B. B. and C. I. Railway and to the East leading to the Bandra Bridge in the town and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1040 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 206, New No. 3848, Old Survey No. 144, New survey No. 1-166, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 5578-5579 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by public passage crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by an Oart belonging to Saint Michael church.

Lot No. 4.—Mahim property at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground or cocoanut plantation thereon situate to the West side of Mahim Road at Mahim in the town and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 16,900 square yards, be the

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands, Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers. *Call to-day*

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,376 tons, Captain F Wilkham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and 12 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced squally weather with occasional fine and moderate N-E breeze and sea.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Clingan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain F Chappel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 33 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain H. Bradley, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hull, with a general cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Le Feuvre sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Miss H M Green and two deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain P. Badessich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Bretannia, 3,378 tons, Captain S. Barcham, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mr G M Wilson, Mr and Mrs C Y Rice, Mrs S W Hegan, Mrs J C Macaulay, Mr H A Lampmann, and Mr and Mrs C J Milne. For Melbourne—Mrs O'Brien and infant, Miss Dyer, and Mr H Haltermann. For Brisbane—Private J Stuart. For Yokohama—Mr H Farquharson. For Honkong —Mr A Crichton. For Shanghai—Mrs Pinney.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ..... R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Jomdr S Litchford ..... Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... S Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stookon ..... R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Rio SadoComdr ..... Newparth ..... For t Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan 19

Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Bahadur	2936	Dubois	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenest	W & A Graham & Co
Blake	2396	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Brasiliana	2438	Tomblyn	Cory Bros
Congella	2022	Bouse	R A Wills
Cintra	1947	Kassiram	M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Jordan	London 27-.09 P & O S N Co
Clavercot	2440	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Celtic King	2549	Humphreys	K Nixon & Co
Delta	4780	Shaw	Shanghai 4-2 P & O S N Co
Galavale	2444	Scoary	Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay	2850	McKenzie	W & A. Graham & Co
Inconstorva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M & Co
Lord Kelvin	2158	Moser	K N & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Ross	M M & Co
Mc rtlake	1737	Batten	N F T Morrison & Co
Narmora	5239	Weston	London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea	1944	Antin	M M & Co
Narani	2870	Clingan	T Morrison & Co
Persia	4198	Haughton	London 30-1-09 P & O S Co
Quela	944	Coope	M M & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Strathavon	2830	Campbell	W & A Graham & Co
Singu	1912	Murison	Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Vavala	2164	Feuvre	M M & Co
Umsinga	1894	Robertson	R A Wills
Westbrook	2446	Thompson	T Jeewandas
Wearmouth	2340	Catto	The Bombay Co
Zinnia	3339	Clarke	A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Melbourne	2395	Stafford			Dunkirk and Leith 27-1 W & A G & Co
B Aleppo	2537	Brandley		Hull	31-1 F Muir & Co
D & E Prome	2295	Mason		A'werp	21-1 K N & Co
F Glanlee	2680	Sissaa		Port Said	22-1 Rallí Bros
G Moshtari	1109	Green		P Gulf	21-1 B & P S N Co
K Monsoon	1725	Hannah		P Gulf	30-1 B & P S N Co
L Dumra	762	McDiarmid		P Gulf	28-1 M M & Co
O Kilchaltan	2418	Higgins		A'werp	23-1 W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	2931	Gronan		K'chi	28-1 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Caithness	2322	Taylor	Rotterdam		22-1 W & A G & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool		27-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 Culna	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	10-1	M M & Co
4 Zoroaster	2376	Wealkew	N F G		M Ajam
8 Ailsacraig	2166	Moody	N F		W & A G & Co
9 Nerbudda	1961	Chappel	Busreh	25-1	M M & Co
10 & 11 Britannia	3378	Barcham	Shanghai		30-1 P & O Co
12 Bavoa	3794	Benton	Japan	29-1	P & O Co
14 Kola	610	Moscon	Busreh	21-1	M M & Co
15 Barlistan	2500	Davies	Hull	20-1	M M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	21-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Behadur	829	Fakeera	K'chi	19-1	Bo S N Co
Madura	1273	Dickinson	P Gulf	25-1	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Aleppo	Bradley	Hull Dec. 17
19	Nerbudda	Chappel	Busreh, Jan. 7
	Nurani	Clingan	Calcutta Dec. 19
	Zoroaster	Wickham	Mauritius, Jan. 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Istrar	Jacob	Bassein
	Vadala	Feuvre	Calcutta &c

The steamer Britannia Barcham for Shanghai &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Aleppo for Hull &c.
" Madura for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nurani for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Canara left Suez on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mongolia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Nubia arrived at London on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Syria arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 18th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra left London on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dilwara left London on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Urquhart left Liverpool on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Gorjistan left Port Said on the evening of the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga left Trieste on the 18th instant and is due here on the 3rd February.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—161 bales wool and goat hair, C N and H Esaa; 45 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 35 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 57 bales cotton waste and fly, N Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 169 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 250 bales wool, E Hurbhum; 20 bales wool, R Hurkissondas; 35 bales wool, M Ratansi; 32 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 130 bales wool D. Magjee; 77 bales wool and goat hair, R M Kooka; 17 bales wool, M Balia; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—9 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbourne s—800 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co; 4,000, cwts nigerseed and 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 165 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Melbourne s—14,300 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimji and Co; 8,010 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kilchaltan s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, T. Momraj; 8,010 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilchaltan s—10,120 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher.

Culna s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 45 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Britannia s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 12½ cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias; 201 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 110½ chest opium, M H E Ellias; 66 chests opium, B and P S N Co; 110 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

Banca s—187 cwts heerabele, R Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Britannia s—10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 7 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 21 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—1,500 bales cotton, The M E Kaisha; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa" Jan. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Africa," from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Aghiliotis, Mr	Menton, Mr
Bannert, Mr	Odilia, Sister
Bankhausen, Dr	Peininger, Mr
Dorotkea, Sister	Ramalengar, Mr B V
Eck, Mr and Mrs O	Schmitz, Mr W.
Hook, Miss	Schmuck, Mr Schlossar, Mr and Mrs and infant
Jamadar, Ahmed Khan Mr	Sarat, Kumar Duka Mr
Kohler, Mr A C	Somers Lewis Lt G B
Kanneres, Mrs	Vatcha, Mr P D
Maria, Sister	

A BUNYAN RELIC.

At Messrs. Foster's auction-rooms, London, the other day there was put up for auction "one of the two original warrants issued for the arrest of John Bunyan in 1676." The sale had caused considerable comment among collectors, especially as its existence was known to only a few. The document had been in the possession of the family of the Rev. Samuel Glass (formerly Rector of Hanwell) for nearly 200 years. Nearly five years ago there came up at Sotheby's what was presumably the duplicate of the present specimen. It realised about £250. About two years ago this passed into the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who it is said paid £400 for it. When a warrant was issued signed by about twelve magistrates for Bunyan's consignment to Bedford Gaol there were without doubt several copies but no one has ventured to suggest that either of the two copies now known to exist was the identical document which secured his incarceration. An interesting story is told of how the warrant sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan came into possession of the vendor. A bundle of old papers had got into the saleroom, the usual accompaniment to a complete sale of a library. Whilst the bibliophiles were confining their attention to the books proper a collector ran through the bundle of paper and espied the document. The warrant sold yesterday came up in an unpretentious manner. Oriental vases and china preceded it, and apart from the document there was nothing of interest to the book collector. There was an opening bid of a guinea, and by a few additional offers the sum of 42 guineas was reached. To the general surprise there was no further offer, and the hammer fell. It is almost safe to say (says the London News Agency) that the document remains unsold.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HENLEY-SMITH.—At Belgaum, on the 10th January, 1909, William Henley-Smith, age 55 years and 8 months, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department. After a painful illness, passed away very peacefully. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McVEAN—January 10, at 1, Church Square, Basingstoke, the wife of Captain D. A. D. McVean, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a daughter.

PEILE—January 12, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Capt. H. D. Peile, I. M. S., of a daughter.

HEBERT—January 16, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain C. Hebert, R. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

PRITCHARD—January 15, at Ajmer, of enteric fever. Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Lt.-Col. C. H. Pritchard, Commissioner, Ajmer.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncrasy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kempton & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 24m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Orient Theatre Company, Sir D. M. Petit's Office, 5 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41'8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8'4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6'7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 21.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds, meeting of subscribers, Port Trust offices, 6-15 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.

Friday, January 22.—Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Saturday, January 23.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Sunday, January 24.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Monday, January 25.—Dedication of the Church of St. Peter, Mazagon—Service and Sermon by the Bishop, 6 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Concert in aid of survivors from earthquakes in South Italy, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Tuesday, January 26.—Bombay Hunt, Irla. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m., Sun sets 6h. 28m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A pig sticker topi, metal watch and chain, bunch of keys, iron weight, walking stick, blanket, flat iron, cap and sudria, an overcoat, measuring tape, copper hundi, some vernacular papers, carpet bag containing clothes, copper thali, purse and some loose cash, G. C. Notes, black and tan slut, have been taken in charge of by the Police and await owners.

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP.—The Rev. Doctor Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, was driving along Queen's Road, yesterday afternoon in a carriage and pair when the animals took fright at a passing railway engine and bolted down the road. One of the animals got his hind legs over the traces and the centre pole snapped. His Lordship escaped unisjured and drove in a hack victoria to his residence in Nepean Sea Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Amail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Australien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow, 21st instant, instead of the 20th as previously advertised. Letters, &c., for Aden, Barbera, Lamu, Mombasa and Uganda, will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Territorial	Blankenberg
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppi
Czardas	Drinar Amour	Gung'l
Selection	Mr Memosa Maid	P A Rubens
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Mazurka	La Boulonaise	Matt

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Vasier Kadarkhan, chauffer, with driving his motor-car rashly and with exceeding the speed limit. The complaint was that while Mr. Bodley was going along the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, at 9-20 p. m. on the New Year's Day the accused drove up from the opposite direction and was going at an excessive rate. The Inspector had, to avoid collision and in doing so, went against the bar put up near the part of the road which was under repairs. The accused was also charged with not possessing his license at the time. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 35.

LODGE "EASTERN STAR."

THE installation meeting took place at the Freemasons Hall on Monday of Lodge "Eastern Star," No. 1189 E. C., when Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Adenwalla was installed in the chair by the retiring Master Mr. Merwanji H. N. Mody, D. G., Chaplain. The Lodge was honoured by an official visit of the District Grand Lodge. During Mr. Mody's Mastership the Lodge has made much progress, its members having increased as also its funds. The roll of membership in the past has included many of the Ruling Chiefs of India and scions of ruling families in Western India. Death has removed from the roll the name of H. H. Wor. Bro. Sir Jaswatsinji Fattesingji, K.C.I.E., Thakur Saheb of Limbdi and Rana Baldevji of Dharampore, but a new member of the year was Prince Vijaysingji of Palitana who, to mark his admission to the fraternity, made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to found a charity fund. Another fund was founded by Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Mistri who has completed forty years' attachment to the Lodge and marked the event with a donation of Rs. 500, to which was added a similar amount by the Lodge to found a charity fund in his name, while yet a third fund was created by a donation from Mr. Hormusji Navroji Modi of China, a well-known Mason and father of the retiring Master, the donation being given to mark his appreciation of the honour done to his son. Few Lodges in India, if any perhaps, can show such a satisfactory balance sheet as Lodge "Eastern Star," which during Mr. Mody's Mastership, increased its charity funds from Rs. 14,595 to Rs. 16,994 with a total fund of Rs. 18,328. During the evening Mr. Mody, who has been ill for some months, was congratulated on his partial recovery and on his pluck at taking on the heavy work of the evening. A presentation of Past Masters Jewels and Regalia to Messrs. M. D. Dadysett and P. B. Jeejeebhoy and the Secretary's Jewel to Mr. Pallonji N. Daver, was also made during the evening. Subsequently, at the banquet an excellent programme of music was rendered by a portion of H. E. the Governor's band.

THE REHATSAK PRIZE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Professor Edward Rehatsak has left behind him a Fund worth Rs. 38,000 for giving "monetory" prizes, to deserving students undergoing primary tuition, from the income therefrom. After deducting the necessary maintenance charges I was able to give away last year (1908) Rs. 1,231 to various Institutions as under :—

	Rs.
Joints Schools Committee	350
Anjuman-i-Islam Schools	175
Indo-British Institution	100
Rokde Free School	75
S. L. and S. Society's Schools (thro' Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai	200
Prabhu Seminary (through Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai)	75
Poor Boys' Seminary (through Mr. N. G. Welinkar)	100
Zoroastrian School (through Hon. Mr. D. R. Chichgar)	75
East India Association School (through Mr. J. L. Britto) ...	75
Kamathipura Urdu School (special case) through Mr. N. G. Welinkar.	6
Total Rs. ...	1,231

In conclusion I have to thank the various gentlemen who have kindly helped me in distributing the above sums.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Rehatsak Fund.
19th Jan., Peddar Road, Bombay.

THE PRINCE'S MILITARY RANK.

The New Year honours list is generally more of a Service list than anything else, and says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guard. ian," people had hoped it would be marked by the promotion of the Prince of Wales to be Field Marshal. His position in the army has always been rather inadequate. Of course he is so much a genuine sailor and knows so much of his work as a sailor that in his case in the military appointments that are a necessary part of princeliness are more than usually far-fetched. But still he is Prince of Wales, and it is a matter of some comment that he is only a General in the army, and there is also some comment on the list of his regiments. It is a distinguished list, no doubt, including the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the King's Royal Rifles. But it might be expected that he would have one of the Guards Regiments, and at least would have a cavalry regiment. I do not suppose that princes are above disappointment, and in these days, when the Grenadiers have no special pay of their own and are not considered a "step" above the other Guards regiments there did not appear to be any special reason for the promotion of the Duke of Connaught from the Colonelcy of the Scots Guards [to that of the Grenadiers.

THE French Government have submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for a loan of 52 million francs to meet the supplementary expenses of the construction of the Yunnan Railway. The loan is to be payble by Indo-China in accordance with the arbitration award of the 13th April last. This expenditure was entailed owing to the lack of proper control by the colony during the construction of the railway.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

In 1904 Mr. Pandit Ram Narain Yogashastri announced that "Lord Curzon is to return to India and to retire finally in the latter end of 1906" and since then his prognostications of the future deserve attention. He has sent us what he sees in the near future and it is far from bright.

(1) Six months hense King Edward has to pass through a critical movement. Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener will resign their posts and a very popular Viceroy will succeed Lord Minto.

(2). Tilak will be released on April 22.

(3). There are very happy days awaiting H.R.H. the Prince of Wales after May. (We take it therefore that the King will pass through his critical moment successfully.)

(4). On 2nd April a terrible earthquake will shock the whole world causing damage such as has never hitherto been heard of.

(5). Sleeping sickness will overtake India while plague will become extinct, especially in Bombay.

(6). The Parsi community will be a ruling race during the next century.

(7). During the next decade there will be a downfall of the Bengalis.

(8). In 1910 the Hindus will rise and the Mahomedans will suffer very greatly.

(9). In 1909 there will be a great continental war in which Turkey, Persia, Germany and England will be involved as well as other Powers. In this war the British will suffer the most.

(10). In June there will be a great dispute between the Native States and the British. The prominent States concerned will be Baroda, Hyderabad, Gwalior, Moharbanj and Nepal.

The Pandit who lives at the Sind, Punjab and Bengal Hindu Hotel, Sitaram Buildings, concludes by announcing that "other forecasts are such that they cannot be revealed in the Press" and naturally these are the ones that everybody wants to know.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, No, 7, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia presiding. The following resolutions were passed :—That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company and the schedule therein referred to, be and are hereby cancelled. and in place of the said Article the following Article be substituted :—"The person or persons for the time being constituting the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., shall be the Agents of the Company in terms of such agreement as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Company and the said Agents." That a new agreement be entered into between the Company of the one part and the Agent's firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., of the other part, as per draft a copy whereof has been laid on the table and for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman, and that such draft be and is hereby approved and the Directors are hereby authorized to execute the said agreement on behalf of the Company and to carry the same into effect, and that the said new agreement when so executed as aforesaid, shall supersede the agency agreement, dated the 16th day of December, 1901, and made between the Company of the one part and the said Agents of the other part.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th January.

532. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun and Battery Drill.
Dress, Khaki and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

535 LECTURE.

A Lecture will be delivered by the Adjutant at the B. V. A Club, Apollo Bunder, on the 21st inst. (Thursday) at 7 p. m. Subject: Manning and Fighting midium guns.

All Officers, Non-Com. Officers and Specialists are requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 17th instant fired under class Firing Conditions.

200 yards.

Gr. Collyer 32 + 4 = 32.
Corpl. Niven 25+5 = 30.

300 yards.

S. M. Solley 26+4 = 30.
Br. Geldart 26+2 = 28.
Sgt. Coates 24+7 = 31.

500 yards.

Sgt. Verm 26+4 = 30.
Gr. Collyer 25+4 = 29.
Br. Barker 24+5 = 29.

The next Spoon Shoot will take place at Santa Cruz on the 24th instant. Train leaves Colaba at 6-5 a.m.

A. W. BARKER, Br.
Hon. Secry., B.V.A., R.A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 20th January.

680.—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant :—
To-day, Wednesday, 20th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.
Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 21st instant—"L," Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2. "I," "K" & "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Dress—Uniform.

Saturday, 23rd instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Uniform.

681.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

682.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company :—
Nos. 6588 Vol. R. J. Lee.
683. Reserve Coy—The undermentioned are transferred to the Reserve Company from this date :—
No. 1631 O. R. Sergt. J. W. Gordon.
No. 2964 Cr. Sergt. E. S. Lynn.
No. 1750 Sergt. J. Moore
No. 1491 Sergt. H. Natcher.
No. 6234 Sergt. J. W. Greaby.
No. 3185 Sergt. A. H. Underdown.
No. 1089 Lce Corpl D. B. Ingle
No. 6068 Cyclist V. Rose.
No. 4516 Vol. S. Jerome.
No. 6351 Vol. F. W. G. Quanbrough.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 19.

Isolated falls of very light rain are reported from many parts of Northern India, but only at the following stations has more than one-tenth of an inch been recorded:—Karachi, half inch; Dibrugarh, quarter; Myitkyina, Sonamarg and Hyderabad (Sind), one-tenth.

Clouds are present over the whole of the Indian area and in North-West India they remain heavy and low, so that the weather appears threatening there, but only local showers are likely to result. There is, however, over Gujarat a very slight depression, which may develop and give increased precipitation in Rajputana.

Forecast—Showers are probable in Rajputana, South-East Punjab and the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud persists in the south-east and east Punjab but elsewhere skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is high in the area of overcast skies.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north-western districts but has become equal to the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen slightly but is still higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 0·40 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now generally lower than usual; the minimum is everywhere high.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has risen slightly and while it is normal during the day, it is high at some stations at night.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud has spread over the whole division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to the average at Bombay and Mormugao, while it remains in excess at the other stations. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at some stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan but moderate cloud has appeared elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The more noteworthy features in the weather to-day are the rainfall at Karachi and the persistence of heavy cloud there and in the south-east Punjab and east Rajputana. Moderate cloud has spread over the whole of the Peninsula with the exception of the north Madras Coast.

A few showers are likely in Rajputana and south-east Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (18th)	58·1	45·1	...	3·30
Jask (18th)	57·6	47·1	...	3·30
Muskat (18th)	67·8	63·6	0·82	1·55
Multan	68·3	44·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	62·9	38·9	...	1·27
Lahore	70·4	42·7	...	0·31
Sialkot	66·3	53·1	0·04	0·06
Ambala	65·5	49·0	...	0·92
Agra	68·2	55·2	...	0·27
Delhi	71·0	55·0	...	1·03
Mainpuri	73·8	51·1	...	0·39
Jhansi	77·5	56·9	...	0·44
Cawnpore	78·1	53·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	78·1	53·5	...	0·13
Jacobabad	70·1	50·8	...	0·00
Karachi	71·5	59·5	0·40	0·40
Ajmer	70·4	54·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	70·2	57·1	...	0·27
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	68·1	60·0	...	0.00
Dwarka	74·8	62·7	...	0.00
Veraval	80·7	59·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	82·9	54·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	83·5	58·5	...	0·00
Surat	85·6	59·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	83·6	59·7	...	0·00
Deesa	82·3	60·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	78·0	62·8	...	0·00
Indore	80·1	51·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	80·0	51·8	...	0·74
Saugor	77·6	56·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	82·1	53·4

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

H. E. the GOVERNOR IN SIND.

THE "SIND GAZETTE" :—Karachi is privileged to day to welcome to Sind Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay. The welcome will be none the less warm and heartfelt, though less demonstrative, for the knowledge, which will be close to all hearts, that our visitor has laid aside all personal feelings in order to keep his promise to Sind and to visit this portion of the Presidency according to his original plans. His Excellency's action will be the more fully appreciated inasmuch as at the present moment there are a large number of important subjects claiming the attention of the Bombay Government, and it is certain that a study of the situation on the spot will go a long way to enable the head of the Government to mature his judgment on the questions involved. A point upon which Karachi may be felicitated is the fact that the Governor is an engineering expert, since many of the public matters that will be submitted to him are closely connected with engineering considerations. The proposed great extension of irrigation works in Sind are a notable case in point. On the numerous and much debated questions connected with them Sir George Clarke will bring to bear a personal knowledge and experience such a few Governors would be likely to possess. We hope, however, that the engineering possibilities of the scheme will not be regarded to the neglect of other considerations and that too much reliance will not be placed on optimistic estimates of the immediately reproductive nature of the schemes. Only disappointment, we fear, is likely to ensure if experimentations are formed of the bringing under cultivation of 60 to 70 per cent. of the area irrigable under the schemes. An estimate based on 40 to 45 per cent. would probably approach much nearer to actual realisations. The inertia of the average Sindhi cultivator is appalling, and though doubtless pressure could be exercised by diminishing the size of holdings, this is a measure which could only be introduced with extreme caution. Moreover, the increased assessment which we believe will be necessary in order that so vast a project may be made reproductive, will we fear, meet considerable opposition. The question of saline deposits, a problem which has not yet received in Sind experimental attention over a sufficiently long period to give throughly reliable data, is also one which might have a serious effect upon over-sanguine calculations. The extension of cultivation in Sind of land which is at present a barren waste is admittedly of the utmost importance to the province and to the trade of its chief port, and the keen interest which has lately been evinced in this subject by the Bombay Government, is fully appreciated by the public. We feel bound, however, to sound a note of warning in connection with the probable financial results.

As regard Karachi itself, one of the most urgent of all the many questions with which we are now confronted, is that of the extension of the metre gauge railway system from Hyderabad to Karachi. Its importance lies not so much in immediate requirements, although many trade interests are undoubtedly suffering from delays and losses in booking and in transhipment at Hyderabad, but in the fact that if other projects, such as the construction of the new import and export yards and the west wharfage scheme, are carried on without due provision being made at the same time for the entrance to the port of the metre gauge lines and the erection of a terminus therefore, Karachi, will be involved later on in the greatest difficulty to provide the necessary accommodation. With a similar example in Calcutta before us, we regard it as madness to carry out other projects without adequately providing for the entrance to Karachi of the metre gauge line. The Railway Board has recognised the future necessity for such an entrance, the only question is at what precise moment should it be brought about. We believe that a consideration of the various aspects of the case coupled with an inspection of the sites of the proposed extensions will convince His Excellency that "now, and now only," before the proposals are actually carried out, can provisions for the metre gauge be made without incurring needlessly heavy expenditure and involving Karachi in

SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES

in the not far distant future. This is a case in which the interests of Government, as owners of the North Western Railway, are opposed to those of Karachi; but Sir George Clarke, who will approach the question with an unbiassed mind, will be able to do us signal service in representing the matter to the Government of India, if,—as we feel sure he will be,—he is convinced of the necessity for immediate action.

A subject which is of the greatest importance to Karachi and to the whole of Northern India, which must inevitably be taken in hand sooner or later, the direct mail service between Karachi and Aden, will, we hope, receive a measure of His Excellency's attention. The Indian Post Office has placed it on record that, in the event of the institution of such a service and the linking up of Karachi with other centres by as fast a train service from Bombay, no less than two-fifths, or one-half of the Indian mails, would be delivered via Karachi. The geographical advantage we possess in being twelve hours steam nearer Europe than is Bombay cannot always be ignored, and the new sorting system which is to be introduced will, it is expected, prove a step in the desired direction. If, as is contemplated the Home Post Office undertakes to sort the outward mail in order that the part of it which is already delivered via Karachi can be placed on board at once in Bombay, it is obvious that those mails could with equal facility be transferred to another boat at Aden. The gain in time to Northern India and even possible to other parts of the country would be so considerable that at the end of the present contract we hope to see a Karachi-Aden service become an accomplished fact.

Among the many other matters of interest for which the Governor's favourable consideration will be bespoken are the control of the Rajputana Malwa line which, apart from Karachi interests, seems to be very badly managed in regard to punctuality, timing of trains, civility, etc., the Manora defences which will no doubt have a considerable interest for a Royal Engineer, the capacity and condition of the Harbour, the proposals for "Doubling Karachi" so frequently advocated in these columns the progress of the work that have already been put in hand and the location on one site of all the Law Courts and Government Offices, all subjects which will not fail to be appreciated at their just value by an acute and highly trained intellect.

Another local matter well deserving of His Excellency's attention is the condition of the Karachi Grammar School. A correspondent, refers pointedly to the fact that whilst our Governor, in inspecting both the Madrasseh and Dyaram Jethmal Sind Arts College, the authorities have not apparently considered the only school in the city devoted to the education of European children sufficiently important to deserve the notice of Sir George Clarke. We hope it may not be too late to remedy this serious omission.

Karachi has long ceased to have cause for complaint of step-motherly treatment, and the hands of the Bombay Government, and we hopefully anticipate that the present visit of the Governor of Bombay will mark another epoch in the development of the resources of Sind and in the progress and expansion of Karachi. For it must not be forgotten that Karachi does not live to herself alone. Every additional ton added to her export or import trade is indicative of increased prosperity in her hinterland, especially in Sind and the Punjab; every additional trade facility that she can offer, benefits the up-country merchant and the cultivator as well as the Karachi merchant. For these reasons, and from selfish motives alone, we may justifiably look for assistance and encouragement to our legitimate aspirations from those in authority.

SIR E. BAKER IN BEHAR.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—It is a good many years since Bengal had a Lieutenant-Governor whose service has been wholly spent in the Province. Indeed, if our recollection is not at fault, we have to go back to Sir Ashley Eden for such a ruler; and now we have Sir Edward Baker who, from the date that he landed as an Assistant Magistrate in 1878, has spent the whole of his service in Bengal. It was therefore not surprising that His Honor should have received such a hearty welcome on the occasion of his visit to Behar, for it was to Patna that he was first posted as an Assistant Magistrate, a circumstance of which Sir Edward was reminded in the several addresses of welcome presented to him at Bankipore on Thursday (Jan. 7). All the addresses breathe a spirit of gratification at the appointment of Sir Edward Baker as ruler of Bengal. The address of the Behar Landholders' Association, which was read by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, was couched in peculiarly felicitous terms. "The Association," it said, "recalls the happy coincidence that it was founded at Patna only ten days before Your Honor's first assumption of charge as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and our Association since then has been striving to do good work in the interest of the Government and the people alike. We reckon it a special piece of good luck and a great advantage that our destinies have been placed in the hands of a ruler who knows the Province generally and Patna particularly, where he commenced the very first stage of his Indian career, and where he returns today as its illustrious Governor—a Governor distinguished for his pre-eminent administative capacities, decisiveness, courage, receptivity of mind, varied experience, and possessing qualifications which should enable him to cope successfully with the many momentous and pressing problems of the hour." The address also dwelt with pride on the fact that Behar has been free "from the anarchic spirit abroad in some parts of the country;" and that "the people fully realize that anarchism and sedition are fatal to the best interests of the country." The Behar Provincial Association expressed the hope that Behar would be favoured with frequent visits by His Honor, and that he would stay long enough amongst them "to bring the ruler in personal touch with the people, and to augment the personal attachment they already entertain for him." The address of the Behar Hindu Association expressed the confident belief that "if Patna becomes, at least for every three months in the year, the regular seat of the Local Government, the people of Behar will be brought into closer touch with their rulers."

FUTURE SUCCESS.

The foregoing quotations contain admirable sentiments, and augur well for the future success of Sir Edward Baker's rule. It is not going too far to say that Indians as a whole prefer to have a ruler who has an intimate knowledge of the country and the people. They feel confidence in him, and are ready to co-operate with him in all that concerns their welfare. The lesson which the addresses presented to Sir Edward Baker teach is that, in the case of Bengal, at any rate, the choice of a Lieutenant-Governor should be restricted to Bengal Civilians. Sir Edward reciprocated heartily the sentiments contained in the several addresses. He told the various communities that he hoped to spend an appreciable time each year in Behar, but feared the period may fall short of the three months per annum which the Behar Hindu Association has suggested." He took the opportunity of informing the various deputations that he had heard with much satisfaction their expression of approval of the constitutional reforms lately enunciated, and their emphatic condemnation of outrage and disorder. Referring specially to the Landholders' Association, His Honor said: "There is no part of the Province of Bengal in which the principle of the impartible Raj has struck deeper root. To that principle we owe the existence in Behar of so many great territorial estates, whose owners are enabled to exercise the influence which, all the world over, attaches to great wealth, high traditions and ancient descent."

The opening of the Fifth Behar Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was one of the important functions performed by Sir Edward. Mr. Earle, the Commissioner of Patna, in asking His Honor to open the Exhibition, said in the course of his speech: "The Exhibition has certainly done something towards stimulating certain industries, but it remains to be seen whether it will make any marked and lasting impression on them. I do not on that account consider that it is useless. On the contrary I am of opinion that it has a distinct value, inasmuch as it serves as an annual reminder to Beharis that they must be up and doing if the industries of this important part of the Province are to be organised and developed. Possibly the Exhibition may also claim that that useful body, the Behar Industrial and Educational Association, is its child. If so, it has some reason to be proud of the parentage, for I find that this Association has decided to send two students to England this year, and also to provide two scholarships for students who wish to study in India. This is a very important step in advance." Mr. Earle paid a high tribute of praise to Babu Purnenda Narain Sinha, Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, who, he said was the originator and life and soul of it. The Honorary Secretary, in the course of an interesting report said: "The Exhibition has saved some of the old Art Industries of Behar from rapid decline, and has given them sufficient advertisement. The chief of them are Sewan pottery, Sasseram pottery, Patna glass ware and Gaya stone ware. Encouragment has also been given to Monghyr Ivory-laid-ebon work. The Patna embroidery did not require any encouragement from us. But we have been able to give some help to it. The wood-carving of Bettiah deserves extensive encouragement. The art is on the decline in Patna and Gaya." Sir Edward Baker in declaring the Exhibition open, very truly observed: "It is a mere commonplace to say that few objects are of more vital interest to the prosperity of India than the development of her industries, manufactures and agriculture. Exhibitions, such as this, even on a relatively small scale, serve a very useful purpose in furthering that development, and I feel that they are deserving of active encouragement on the part of Government." Altogether, the Lieutenant-Governor's visit offers the happiest augury for the future of Behar.

THE valuable papers of Marshal Lannes which were stolen in 1899 from the Chateau of Mans, were recently offered, says Reuter, to the Duke of Montebello, his descendant, for the sum of £1,000, by an Englishman who has been in hiding in Paris under an assumed name.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MORLEY AND THE KING-EMPEROR

THE "Indian Spectator":—The telegram, that His Majesty the King-Emperor had a prolonged audience with Lord Morley, and presumably discussed with him the position of affairs in India, must cause not a little curiosity at the present juncture. The interest which His Majesty and the members of the Royal family generally evince in this country is well known. The letter addressed by King Edward to his Viceroy on the measures to be undertaken to combat plague is still within the memory of all, though the more recent Message to the Princes and Peoples has cast it into the shade. For one thing, His Majesty must now be curious to know how the death-roll stands; and what success has attended the efforts of the local authorities to overcome the invisible enemies of the people of India. But just now the enemies of peace are engaging more attention than the enemies of health, and the conversation with the Indian Secretary may have related mainly to that part of the King's speech proroguing Parliament, which expresses a deep regret and an earnest hope—regret that "the internal tranquillity of parts of my Indian dominions has been disturbed by a conspiracy of evil-disposed persons against the lives of my officers and the continuance of British rule," and hope that the measures for enlarging the share of the Indian peoples in the administration of the country "will be received in the spirit of mutual trust and good will in which they are proposed." There was a similar reference in the Message of November last, both to the conspiracy of evil-disposed persons and the proposals to enlarge the share of the people in the management of their affairs.

THE VALUE OF TACT.

The "Parsi":—Calcutta is doubtless proud of its handsome temple of justice—in fact, to have a fine Court-house is a matter of pride with most cities—and a worthy pride, since a pure tribunal is one of the greatest blessings a people can possess. But there is one blessing greater, though we are apt to overlook it. The Indian merchants who have dealings with the house of Killick, Nixon & Co. presented a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. Procter on Monday, on his appointment to the Shrievalty of Bombay. The new Sheriff in his reply offered as a proof of his firm's friendly relations with their numerous clients the fact that they had never had a law-suit in their import department to settle a dispute. Considering the great mass of business and the many conflicting interests involved, this is as fine a record as could well be; and as it takes two to agree as well as to quarrel it shows that, contrary to a common impression, Indians do not find their sole happiness in litigation.

A BOARD OF STUDIES.

The "Gujarati":—On a former occasion we dwelt upon the necessity of creating a separate Science Faculty and higher degrees in Science in our University. This time we wish to lay stress upon the creation of a regularly constituted, representative and permanent Board of Studies with enlarged functions. The University, instead of appointing temporary committees for revising the curriculum, ought, in our opinion, to constitute a permanent body, with certain definite powers and functions, to advise the Syndicate—the executive body of the Senate—on all matters regarding the courses and methods of instruction. University questions should be regarded as parts of an organic whole influencing one another in various way. If they are not so regarded, but left to be worked out in detail to such temporary committees which have no continuity amongst themselves, it would not be surprising if the labours of such Committees resulted in some thing like patch-work. There are experts who think that the fault lies more with the system and organisation than with the Committees. It will, therefore, conduce to greater consistency and soundness of results, if instead of discussing questions of syllabuses in a haphazard manner in temporary committees, the whole subject were left to a permanently constituted Board of Studies with advisory functions. The creation of such a Board of Studies has been recommended by the late Universities Commission and also provided for in Regulation, 27, in Part V. of the General Regulations, which deals with Boards of Studies.

THE APPROACHING MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

"The Muslim Herald":—The Police Commissioner's Circular warning people against mischief-mongering during the forthcoming Mohurrum celebrations is everything that could be desired. The tabut festival in this city is invariably attended by a deal of noise and brawls which are absolutely the outcome of ignorance on the part of the people. Then there are mutual bickerings. Hindus and Mahomedans are not more divided than are several sects of Islam themselves. The rows that are pricked up between the Shias and the Sunnis neither conduce to peace nor to elevate the dignity of the occasion. Moreover why should the innocent be immolated on the altar of tribal warfare? Whenever such brawls take place, it is the absolutely guiltless that suffer. Traffic is dislocated; business is at a standstill; social amenities are absent; the streets look deserted, and Bombay wears a desolate appearance whenever fracas occur in the city. The Police are needlessly troubled; and their activities being diverted elsewhere, pickpockets and burglars are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity. In fact there is no end of troubles traceable to rowdiness. That the Police Commissioner's Circular will effectually preclude the possibility of the recurrence of such scenes is beyond question. All efforts are made to stamp out turbulence, and to see the occasion pass away smoothly. That is to say the least, a step infinitely in advance of anything hitherto achieved. Prevention is better than cure, and the Police Commissioner's endeavours deserve unstinted praise on all hands. And here we may say a few words on the concern of the British Government for the public peace. It has often been said that Britain governs by the policy of divide and rule. The efforts made for ensuring public safety belies this foul aspersion. England loves peace, and has the welfare of the teeming millions of this country at heart more than any so-called self-styled patriot.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash":—It seems that His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the present Governor of our Presidency is anxious to leave behind him a name and reputation associated with a number of good projects conceived, initiated or executed by him or mainly through his personal efforts. His zeal in the cause of Sanitation and public health of the city of Bombay has been evident ever since he took charge of the affairs of this province. His sincere and persistent endeavours to stamp out that dreadful disease called plague, his anxiety to popularize plague innoculation as a preventive measure; the committee recently appointed mainly through his inspiration to investigate into the causes of Malaria; all these are already well-known and keenly appreciated by the people. The Medical Congress which is to be held in Bombay next month—some information about which we have published in a recent issue—is a new work undertaken by Government entirely at His Excellency's initiative, and when accomplished will stand as a permanent evidence of the great interest which our Governor takes in that branch of public affairs which concerns itself the various diseases and maladies and hygeinic conditions to which India as a tropical country is peculiarly liable. Whatever may be the nature and amount of real good likely to be brought about by such a gathering as the coming Congress at the present stage of India's progress in the field of Medicine Public Health and allied sciences, it can however be at once asserted without fear of contradiction that through this new step His Excellency will have tapped an important, fruitful and hitherto comparatively unexplored sources of good accruing to this country.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN REFUSE.

The "Rast Goftar":—Dr. Turner has utilized his last visit to Europe for a study of the methods employed in various cities for the disposal and destruction of town sweepings with a view to adopting the system which is best suited to a tropical city like Bombay. The method in vogue, here, is primitive and crude, and we only lately referred to this subject when dealing with a proposition placed for the consideration of the Corporation for substituting night hours for the collection and removal of street refuse. Any system which is an improvement upon the one now in force in the city would be a welcome change, and we are pleased to note that Dr. Turner has made this question a subject of special study. The innovations which he suggests are likely to improve matters, as they ensure a more speedy accumulation and removal of street garbage. There is an Act which imposes a duty upon every householder to deposit refuse in the nearest dust-bins. The authorities that be have wisely refrained thus far from enforcing the requirements of this regulation with rigidity, conscious perhaps of the hardships it might entail, so long as the Municipality has not made adequate provision to enable the occupiers of houses to meet their obligations with convenience. Dr. Turner has forestalled this difficulty, and when suitable provisions are made it would be time to call to account such dwellers as infringe the spirit and letter of the Municipal bye-law. When dust-bins are introduced on the pattern of Dr. Turner's suggestion, and the houses are provided with the same in convenient numbers, the natives realizing the dangers of depositing refuse in streets and gullies will abandon the obnoxious practice.

The "Gujerati":—The question of the collection and removal of refuse in this city has been attempted to be solved by the Corporation during the last twenty years and more but without adequate success. The present system of carrying cutchra by means of slow going bullock carts is defective and annoying, though the carts have recently been supplied with wooden covers. Similarly, no less than three furnaces for burning the town sweepings have been tried but without success. With the progress of science and knowledge of the conservancy arrangements of advanced cities in the west the present system was bound to be improved upon and the Corporation have taken a further step in advance by accepting Dr. Turner's recommendations. He wishes the bullock carts to be supplanted to some extent by means of a motor service. The carts will be used for carrying the sweepings to central depots whence the refuse will be removed in motors to Mahaluxmi. Further Dr. Turner suggests the use of the Horsfall destructor as a means of destroying the refuse. The Corporation have, as usual, resolved to accept the recommendations of their expert officers. Having regard to our past experience we shall not be jubilant at this stage over the expedients now suggested for improving the conservancy of the city. We at once admit that no system that can be devised will succeed unless and until the people co-operate with the municipal authorities and the latter in their turn study their requirements and difficulties and meet them in a spirit of sympathy. The habit of throwing out all sorts of things out of doors and windows must be condemned. But it is forgotten that it is partly due to the fact that house-owners and the municipality will not provide suitable receptacles in each compound or in connection with each house.

BIRTH AND PROGRESS OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The "Parsi":—It is to be hoped that the series of highly interesting and instructive lectures on Commercial Education at present being delivered in Bombay by Professor Lees-Smith will result in the establishment of a faculty of Commerce and the institution of a degree of Economics and Commerce in our University. But the birth and progress of Commercial Education in Bombay is not an event of to-day or yesterday, albeit that at present the subject has sprung much into prominence and is receiving the attention of others than its original foster-parents. It is not perhaps known to many that the pioneer of Commercial Education in Bombay is Mr. P. N. Wadia, Managing Trustee of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, to whom belongs the credit of kindling the spark, so to say, of Commercial Education in this city and keeping it glowing through long years of neglect and want of support from those in authority. Mr. Wadia has for years past perseveringly preached the gospel of the benefits that must accrue to the city if Commercial Education was fostered and established in Bombay. His exhortation, more often than not fell on deaf years. But with the active support of Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy who has from time to time made liberal donations to, and maintains a keen interest in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, founded by his revered grandfather. Mr. Wadia was able in 1898 to introduce Commercial Education in a more or less elementary form in the regular course of instruction, imparted at that Institution, and later, encouraged by the good result following this introduction, the Trustees have converted the Institution into an essentially Commercial one, with a College class added to it, where ordinary school subjects are taught upto the Fifth Anglo-Vernacular Standard, after which the student is taught purely commercial subjects. At the suggestion of Mr. Wadia the Trustees were also induced to appoint Mr. K. S. Aiyer as principal of the Institution. Mr. Aiyer with his experience of the subject has since co-operated with Mr. Wadia in promoting commercial education in Bombay and the result of their joint work is that now the Byramji Jeejeebhoy College turns out young men qualified for all the various grades of Commercial service, and its alumni have been fortunate enough to obtain diplomas as Commercial Teachers (with honours.)

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The series of learned addresses given by Professor Lees-Smith throws a flood of light on the enormous scope and utility of commercial education. The subject is much talked of, but without a clear conception as to the difficulties which lie in the way of introducing in India, where Government is expected to take the initiative in all movements of public importance in which the question of cost is the ruling consideration. No one could be more alive to this fact than the Government, and it speaks volumes in favour of Sir George Clarke, that he should have notwithstanding set the ball rolling by engaging the services of an expert to enlighten the Bombay public with practical suggestions for laying the first foundation of commercial education in the country. In the present condition of India, it would be idle to presuppose that in spite of all that has been said and done for the growth of Swadeshi enterprise, the people would take the initiative by providing that education which is essential to overcome the industrial domination over their country of other nationalities. The first impetus must, therefore, emanate from the Government, and the movement must long depend upon their moral and material support if commercial education is to make any headway. A scheme is on foot in Bengal, which contemplates putting education upon a national footing, independent of the help and patronage of Government. There is a belligerent spirit underlying this movement which resents official interference with the educational needs of the country.

The "Gujerati":—Prof. Lees Smith's lecture to the members of the Senate of the Bombay University was delivered before a much smaller audience than one might have expected. We cannot account for this, but if it is an indication of the treatment which the subject of commercial education is going to receive at the hands of those upon whom will devolve the duty of deciding the question of the institution of a Faculty of Commerce in the Bombay University, we should be sincerely sorry that it should be so. When countries like Germany and United States which have reached a high-stage of commercial and industrial development have found it necessary to make special provision for giving instruction in the science of commerce and business economics and when even England's hands have been forced to follow the example of her formidable rivals, we fail to see how a country like India can afford to neglect the subject of commercial education. The sons of traders and merchants are considerably handicapped under the present system of University education. As we said last week, we entirely agree with Prof. Lees-Smith that the course of studies for a degree in Commerce and Administration can be so devised on models supplied by the Universities of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol and London that it can be made to give as much liberal culture as any other course prescribed by the University and at the same time be helpful to those who betake themselves to industrial and commercial pursuits.

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Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

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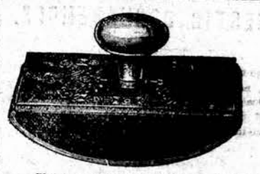
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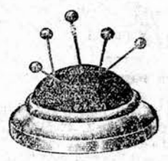
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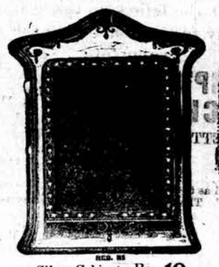
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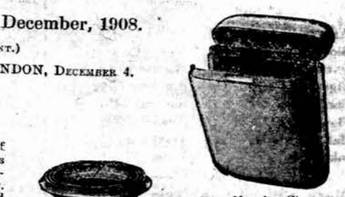
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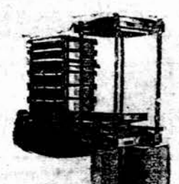

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Bai Kesar and others against Kessowjee Devkaran, which was heard before his Lordship for several days, and the facts of which have already been reported. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Padshah and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving judgment, said the plaintiffs were the executors and trustees of the will of Sha Jaikisondas Gangadas, a Hindu merchant, who was at the time of his death possessed of a large number of immovable properties in Bombay. They managed these under the advice and guidance of Mr. Hormusji Vakil of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., solicitors, who was appointed by the Court supervisor. About twenty-one properties, which formed the bulk of the properties in the possession of the plaintiffs, were leased for three years to Parmanandas Ichhalal and Co; the lease was to expire on the 1st of Magsar Sud 1964. For the re-leasing of the properties, the plaintiffs advertised. Among the tenders received was one by the defendant, who was a merchant and a commission agent, with whom was joined the name of Chotalal Shankarlal, to lease the properties for three years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 8,300. It was accepted. Subsequently, the defendant contended, that Chotalal's signature to the tender having been made without the defendant Kessowji's consent, the plaintiffs should treat the tender as made by himself alone. This was agreed to. The defendant deposited Rs. 24,900 for three months rent in advance, as stipulated; on 6th December 1907, the defendant was put in possession. Upto 28th July 1908, the plaintiffs received the monthly rent of Rs. 8,300 regularly. The plaintiffs complained that although the draft lease was approved by the defendent's solicitors, and the counterpart was engrossed, the defendant had failed to provide moneys for stamping, as he was bound to do under the conditions, and refused to execute the lease. They prayed that he might be ordered to get the lease and its counterparts stamped, and to execute them.

The defendant contended that his tender dated 27th November 1907, and the letter of the plaintiffs' solicitors dated 3rd December 1907 accepting it, being unstamped and unregistered, were inadmissible in evidence. He averred that he had not been put in possession of all the properties, and the plaintiffs had failed to carry out certain heavy repairs to the properties.

Mr. Justice Davar was of opinion that the impression produced on his mind, and intensified as the case proceeded, was that sometime after the defendant entered into possession, he found that he had made an unprofitable bargain, and to get out of it, he was resorting to all possible means. There was an agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendant, to let the properties on rent. The defendant, was ordered to get the lease and its counterparts stamped, to execute them, and have them registered. Under clause 15 of the conditions, the defendant was bound to bear all costs for preparing, stamping and registering the lease. He must pay to the plaintiffs the costs of the correspondence that had taken place previous to the filing of the suit, and the plaintiffs costs of this suit.

The two documents objected to by the defendant were held by the Court to be inadmissible in evidence.

SUIT ON A MONEY BOND.

Question of Old Debt.

IN the High Court, Appellate side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of in second appeal a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Bai Emnaji, sued Abram Musa Leher, original defendant and respondent, to recover Rs. 743-4-0 on a bond duly executed by the parties. Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the appellants and Mr. M. K. Mehta represented the respondent. The contention of the defendant was that he was an agriculturist and denied all dealings with plaintiffs; that plaintiff's husband was only a Gumasta in Hassambhai's firm; that he signed the bond sued on without knowing, that it was passed in the name of plaintiff's deceased husband; that plaintiff's husband had no right to recover the debt; that the heirs of Hassambhai are necessary plaintiffs; that he received no consideration for the bond sued on; that he paid Rs. 300 to the widow of the brother of Hassambhai towards the debt in dispute and that the suit cannot be maintained without producing a succession certificate.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bulsar, who ordered defendant to pay plaintiff Rs. 665-10-3 and proportionate costs by four equal yearly instalments and in default to pay one instalment, execution to issue for the whole. In appeal, the District Judge of Surat varied the decree of the Court of first instance by disallowing Rs. 275. He held that this amount was found to be an old debt. It was not received in cash. He failed to see how plaintiff could bring in a claim for this, as the evidence adduced was that it was a cash advance. If it is an old debt consisting presumably of principal and interest, plaintiff's claim to recover it, is based on an entirely different cause of action to that put forward in the present suit, and therefore it cannot be considered, nor can payments made be appropriated to it. Plaintiff was not suing, he said, on a general balance of account, but on specific advances made from a particular date. The amount of Rs. 275 was nor one of those specific advances and therefore there is no evidence as to the circumstances under which this debt was incurred. That it may have been acknowledged by defendant was immaterial in view of the ruling contained in I. L. R. XXII Bombay 513.

Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that on the first point the District Judge was quite right in going into the history of the transaction and in referring to the accounts. Mr. Koyaji's argument is that the District Judge has taken additional evidence. But their Lordships said that even if it was additional evidence, it was competent for the District Judge to take it and their Lordships cannot interfere with it in second appeal. On the other hand, it was not additional evidence that was taken but the District Judge has enquired into the history of the transaction. As regards the item of Rs. 275, the finding of the District Judge was that it was an old debt, and that it was not received in cash and that it appeared in an account. But the bond sued upon, remarked their Lordships, was a renewal bond as is pointed out by the Subordinate Judge. If it was a renewal bond and if there was no controversy before the Subordinate Judge as to the question whether Rs. 275 did form part of this bond or not, it was not open to the District Judge to hold that this item could not be recovered in the present suit. Their Lordships therefore remanded the suit for disposal according to law.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW.

Agreement under Agriculturists' Relief Act.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an application for review of the orders of the Subordinate Judge of Karad in respect of a claim for Rs. 500. The parties in the case were Anandbhai, original plaintiff and appellant, and Vassudev Balvant Sovani, a minor, represented by his mother Parvatibai (the original defendant and respondent.) Mr. Patkar appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Ajinkya appeared for the respondent. In this case the parties came an agreement under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and by that agreement it was provided that in default of payment of two successive instalments, the property should be sold. Two defaults having been made in 1899 and 1900, an application was made on the 3rd April 1901, by the holder of the agreement that the property should be sold and an order was accordingly passed for the sale of the property. On the 30th of November 1901, a person who claimed to have an interest in the property but who was not a party to the agreement, applied to the court that a portion of the property claimed should not be sold until the other property claimed had been sold, and to this the party in the position of the decree-holders raised no objection. On the 1st of August 1904, the party in the position of a decree-holder, took out the present suit in which he applied for execution of the agreement. The notice of this suit was not properly served in the first instance and the matter was not argued until an application had been made for review to the Court of the Subordinate Judge. The Subordinate Judge passed an order for execution, setting aside the contention of the person in the position of a judgment-debtor on the ground that the application was time-barred. In appeal, the Assistant Judge at Satara held that the application was time-barred. Against this decision a second appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case held that the decision appealed against was correct and that the application was time-barred.

COMMISSION AGENT'S SUIT.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit brought by the firm of Tarachand Sitaram against Durgaprasad Ramgolam and another in which the plaintiffs asked for a decree for Rs. 2,483-13-0 with interest and costs. Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody, and Runchordas, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that during the years 1906 and 1907, they acted as the defendants' "pucka adatyas" in respect of transactions for sale and purchase of cotton and seeds of forward delivery in the Bombay market, and also as agents of the defendants for sale of cotton consigned to plaintiffs for sale in Bombay, and honoured and paid hundees on their behalf. Plaintiffs used to furnish to the defendants memoranda of accounts in respect of the dealings and transactions, and defendants made payments to plaintiffs from time to time. The account between the parties was settled up to 5th September 1907, in Bombay, when a sum of Rs. 42,830-14-0 was found due by the defendants. The latter had paid Rs. 30,000 in part payment. At the time of the settlement, plaintiffs had in their possession 125 bales of cotton which had not been sold. These bales were sold subsequently and realised Rs. 10,039, and the amount was appropriated in further payment of the debt due by the defendants. There were certain transactions entered into between the parties prior to the adjustment of 5th September 1907, the account in respect of which was not included in that adjustment, for the sale of Bengal cotton. The defendants failed and neglected to pay the amount of the hundees in respect of those transactions, and the same had still remained unpaid. A sum of Rs. 2,483-13-0 was now due to the plaintiffs, for which this suit was brought.

The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount, with interest and costs.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANGRY.

The full text of Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress on the purchase of the Panama Canal property contains some vigorous passages. The President declares that the charges brought by the New York "World" are "a string of infamous libels," and describes the editor and proprietor of that paper as "this vilifier of the American people, this man who wantonly and wickedly and without one shadow of justification seeks to blacken the character of reputable private citizens and to convict the Government of his own country in the eyes of the civilised world of wrong doing of the basest and foulest kind when he has not one shadow of justification of any sort or description for the charge he has made." Evidently when the President himself turns to journalism on laying down his office he will have a style at his command that will be—well, rather less subtle than that, say of Mr. Henry James. Mr. Roosevelt protests, in the course of the same official document, that "it is idle to say that the known character of Mr. Pulitzer and his newspaper are such that the statements in that paper will be believed by nobody. "Unfortunately," he adds, "thousands of persons are ill-informed in this respect, and believe the statements they see in print, even though they appear in a newspaper published by Mr. Pulitzer. Even as one of the editors of the "Outlook" Mr. Roosevelt can hardly find himself in a position of more freedom.

PROF. LEES SMITH'S LECTURE.

Last evening at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, Queen's Road, Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science, delivered, before a large audience, the 8th of his series of lectures as to the desirability of establishing a commercial institution in India and giving the Indians a systematic training in connection with commerce.

In beginning his remarks the Professor said that during the course of the last two or three lectures a number of persons came to hear what he had to say on the tariff question. But since he was doing that the tariff question was shifted further and further into the background. He had to enter into a number of preliminary subjects before he came to the topic. In fact as he had so take into consideration the fact that he should have a full survey of Indian industry and what were its significant features. He had begun to realise that he could not do that and at the same time could not adequately discuss the problems connected with the prefer ential tariff in the limited time fixed upon he propo sed to extend the length of his lectures and he would deliver, in all, twelve instead of ten lectures. Last week he was considering the various me thods of industry and was trying to estimate the effects which methods would play up the conditions of India. Although he discussed the hand-loom industry at considerable length all that one hoped, so far as that industry was concerned, that it would not help the country unless it held its own. No one expected that it was going to advance by the mere development of methods of productions. The future of Indian industry at a period that they were entering could not be affected by merely regaining the position in industry that this land one occupied. It depended not upon the development of the industries but upon the adotion of the method. The methods of America and Europe might be adopted with advantage. He would take a general review of the essential mineral resources of the land. He would examine their advantage and weaknesses in the time of becoming a large manufacturing nation. Of course the decision as to the question of that was not altogether in the hands of man, it depended largely upon the dictates of nature and the nature conditions and position of the land,—the natural resources in this case were always to be taken into consideration. They had to go into the character of the people and the quality of the produce. Were they of a nature and quality as to be able to hold their own in competition with the other countries of the world which were the recognised industrial centres? Referring to the natural resources the lecturer said that upon coal and iron depended a good deal the success of an industry as the motive power was coal and the neccessary factor was iron. For he would challenge anybody to point out any single industry which did thrive and had no help of the machine. And he would also challenge a man to point out if any machine existed which in its construction did not require iron. He pointed out as an example the jute manufacture of Bangal. Though on acconnt of the unique advantage of having the natural monopoly due to climatic advantages the industry could not thrive so well until the coal mines were discovered in Bengal. First of all, therefore, they had to examine the natural wealth in coal and iron. Prospects these two would determine the question whether they hoped to become a modern industrial nation or not. Remarking about Tata's great undertaking of steel and iron scheme Mr. Lees, Smith said that those who knew what iron and steel industry meant did not expect a profit or a dividend for next seven or eight years. With regard to manganese the lecturer remarked that they came across a progress of a wonderful nature. Some years ago not more than 16oz. of the mineral was found in India but at present the output stood second among the producing countries of the world. With regard to mica the position was nearly the same. India supplied mica to half the world. But that was not a very great thing for the country with such a large area and population, because the industry gives occupation to only ten thousand men. Saltpetre was produced in India and the atmospheric conditions and the nature of the soil greatly assisted the production, but recently other ingredients were utilized for the manufacture of gunpowder, and attention should therefore be paid to the stuff being utilized in a natural direction—it might be used as a fertilizer.

After referring to the mill industry the lecturer dwelt at some length upon the evidence before the Factory Commission.

A YOUTHFUL SEDITIONIST.

Nine-Year Old Boy as Publisher.

A most extraordinary case came before Mr. T. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Friday, when a boy aged only 9 years was brought up by Superintendent Ellis, charged with having published the Bengali book "Matripuja," which is alleged to contain seditious matter. The printer of the book has already been charged and the case adjourned until January 25th, bail in Rs. 2,000 being allowed.

Chief Court Inspector Mukerjee said the boy was charged under section 124 A, of the Penal Code. His name was Jyoti Prosad Ganguli. His father was in Court.

The boy was allowed to stand on the raised platform near the interpreter's chair, while Mr. Thornhill examined his father. The latter said his name was Bepin Behary Ganguli, and his son was nine years old.

Asked if he knew anything about the book Matripuja the father replied:—Yes, my brother is the author of it.

Mr. Thornhill:—Who is your brother?

Witness:—Kunja Behary Ganguli.

Mr. Mukerjee: Who is the publisher of the book?—My son Jyoti Prosad Ganguli.

Mr. Thornhill:—How can boy of tender age publish a book?

Mr. Mukerjee:—The declaration of the book was made in the office of the Inspector General of Registration. If it had contained news, the declaration would have been made in this court, [and boys are always rejected.

Witness here said:—Without my knowledge my son's name is given as the publisher of the book.

Mr. Mukerjee:—When did you first come to know that your son's name was given as the publisher of the book?

Witness:—My brother Kunja Behary Ganguli told me after publishing the book, that he had put my son's name as the publisher.

Mr. Thornhill:—You should be sent to jail.

Witness standing with folded palms in a most humble attitude said: What offence have I committed sir? I beg to be pardoned if I have done any wrong.

Mr. Thornhilll:—What do you do?—I work in a Jute Mill.

Inspector Sukumar Banerji informed the Court that witness was employed in a mill on pay of Rs. 15 a month.

Mr. Thornhill ordered the father to produce the boy on the 25th instant and said "If he fails, a warrant will be issued against him."

A personal recognisance bond in the sum of Rs. 500 was taken from the father.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Bombay Young Cricketers.

The following match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday last, the Islam Gymkhana winning by an innings and 69 runs. Score:—

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

1st Innings.

Pai, M. B., b Bustani	6
Rao, K. M., b Bustani	0
Bhendt, b Aziz	4
Pai, V. D., st. P. Md. Bustani	2
Telang, D. K., c (Ismail) Aziz	7
Kirtiker, D. B., st. Bustani...	18
Bhairyawan, b Aziz	7
Desai, M., st. P. Md. Bustani	13
Krtikar, H., run out	2
Kothare, R., not out	2
Khare, b Bustani	0
Byes	4
Total ...	65

2nd Innings.

Pai, M. B., absent	0
Bhende, b Aziz	2
Pai, V. D., run out	4
Telang, D. K., run out	2
Kirtiker, D. B., c (Mirza) Aziz	2
Bhairyawan, c (Bustani) Aziz	15
Desai, M., st. P. Md. Bustani	0
Kirtiker, H., b Aziz...	0
Kothare, R., b Bustani	16
Khare, and b Aziz	4
Leg Byes	2
Total ...	53

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. Patel, run out	10
Mr. Ismail, b Kothare	4
Mr. Umer, c Kothare	12
Mr. Karim, c Pai	6
Mr. Yusuff, b Pai	76
Mr. Peer Mahomed, c Kothare	7
Mr. Aziz, c Telang	48
Mr. Bustani, c Pai	4
Mr. Abdu, c Pai	0
Mr. Sanchawala, not out	2
Mr. Tarwala, b Pai	0
Total ...	187

BOMBAY HUNT.

A field of about 23 people assembled at Jackal Hill before daybreak yesterday morning. In almost pitch darkness we had left Santa Cruz, just the flickering of a waning moon giving us a little assistance in our nocturnal journey along the stony and dusty road. The excellent sport we subsequently enjoyed however fully made up for any trials which very early rising and a dark journey may have accounted for. The coverts at the foot of Jaokal Hill were the first to be drawn, and these were found untenanted. The Chuckla groves also proved uninhabited, so we pushed forward to the historic mango tope by the old stone cross on the far side of the Andheri Road. Hounds at once spoke to the scent of a jackal, and from the line they took and the tremendous pace in which they streaked away through the tope, left no doubts in our minds that it was our old friend, which has given us so many previous rousing gallops, that they had found. Lagging it as fast as our horses could put feet to the ground we tore along the lane on the side of the tope, and rounding Roberts Corner we entered the open palm woods. The firm grass lands in this neighbourhood greatly assisted us, but even so, it was necessary to strain every nerve if the flying pack was to be kept in sight. Rarely indeed do hounds travel at such speed in the Salsette country. For miles up hill and down dale we followed them until we reached a big jungle, which covers a very wide area, but fortune was with us and we were able to get through this thick undergrowth by keeping to some handy coolie paths. Reaching more open country beyond the same break-neck speed is continued until we reach almost the foot of the mountain so clearly seen on the horizon from the Jackal Club. Here for some unaccountable reason the scent failed, and the hounds threw up their heads in despair. Where the retreat of this remarkable jackal can be still remains an absolute mystery. The pace at which he can travel is perfectly incredible, and the manner in which he always manages to shake off his pursuers much about in the same neighbourhood is inexplicable. Throughout the gallop had been first class and as fast as anything we have had this season. May this wonderful old jackal give us just such another run when we next visit his abode!

Hounds meet at Santa Cruz to-morrow the 21st instant.

JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 23rd January 1909:

A. Class Handicap.—Course No. 1 plus 42, distance 10·7 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

B. Class Handicap.—Course No. 14 plus 42, distance 9·9 miles. Start at 3-35 p.m.

C. Class Handicap.—Course No. 35, distance 7·35 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

Ships Boats.—Course No. 16, distance 6·3 miles. Start at 3·45 p.m.

THE BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the prospectus of the Bombay Dog Show just published I notice the class for dogs other than those specified has been omitted, and this is a great hardship on a certain class of owners who own well bred dogs not of the popular species.

This class is necessary, as the numerous entries prove each year, and should be restored.

Again instead of giving a special class for Japanese Poodles and Australian Terriers (a hybrid class) a class for Ladies Toy Dogs would be better and fill to some appreciable proportions, instead of two or three Japs and two or three Australian Yorks competing in a class by themselves.

I might illustrate this by explaining that the prospectus as at present framed does not allow of the greatly prized Pekinese being exhibited, or black pups, or other toy species.

The bull terrier puggy class, too, is an anomaly, as the exhibits in this class have in the past been so few as to make one wonder how this special class is justified.—Yours, etc.,

QUIZ.

THE trial of 10,000 Spanish women, prosecuted at Bilbao for approving the murder of a faithless lover, has resulted in their triumphant acquittal. It was apparent after the final speeches for the prosecution that sentiment was strongly in favour of such a verdict. It was received with loud applause, and the crowd around the Court, which included many of the defendants, cheered repeatedly.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th January, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Fair falls of rain were received in Rampur and Tehri and Aligarh and there were insignificant showers in thirteen other districts. Since the close of the week, however, good rain has fallen in the hills. There has been general rain in Agra and rain averaging 65 cents in Muttra. Some rain has also fallen in Meerut, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Moradabad and Bahraich while more rain is almost everywhere urgently needed. Some damage from frosts and insects is reported from eleven districts. Unirrigated crops have suffered in Moradabad and Fyzabad and prospects are not good in the Bijaigarh Pargana in Mirzapur; elsewhere standing crops are in fair to good condition. Some cattle disease is reported from ten districts but generally the condition of agriculture stock is good. Malaria fever is dying out. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Prices have risen in five districts have fallen in eight and are stationary elsewhere.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Ambala, Lahore, Gujiranwala, Shahpur, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. Winter rains are urgently needed in the Delhi and Lahore divisions Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are good to average. The outturn of cotton is generally below average while that of sugarcane is good to average. Harvesting of toria continues and the yield is reported to be good. Sowings of spring crops continue in some districts. A large area has been sown and prospects are favourable at present. Fever is abating. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot, Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except 1 inch and 36 cents in Hazara. Rain is badly wanted now. Standing crops are generally in good condition throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Wheat is still being sown in parts of the Peshawar district. In the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district the wheat crop is reported to have been attacked by insects. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. There is no irrigation from the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan The condition of cattle is generally good throughout the Province. The public health is generally good. Malarial fever in Bannu is now decreasing. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Wheat sells from 8 1-2 to 10 3-4; gram from 10 to 11; maize from 10 to 17 and bajra from 12 3-4 to 13 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Forty-two cents of rain fell at Jodhpur during the week. Rain is needed in Tonk where standing crops have suffered to some extent for want of moisture. Some damage from insects is also reported in that State as well as in Kishangarh and Mewar and from frost in Dungarpur and the Hill Tracts. The condition of cattle generally is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen in Bikaner, Mewar, Shahpura, Tonk and Bundi but have fallen in Kishangar.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was slight rain in Bhopal and Bundelkhand and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal and is in progress elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is completed in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand Bandelkhand and Bhophawar. Agricultural stock are good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen in parts of Malwa, are rising in Bhopawar and are stationary but high elsewhere. Opium crops are doing well in Gwalior and Indore and are being irrigated in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. Damoh and Seoni received three cents of rain at head-quarters during the week. Light showers also fell in the interior of the Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur districts. These showers have greatly benefited standing crops but more rain is required in Saugor, Raipur and Bilaspur. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in full swing. Oilseeds and pulses are in flower and wheat in ear in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Buldana. Cloudy weather in Wardha and insect pests in Nagpur did slight damage to the crops. The condition of spring crop is fair in Chanda, Wardha, Nimar and Raipur and is generally good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are ample. Prices:—Wheat rose in Saugor and Seoni by ¼ seer per rupee; rice in Balaghat and Bilaspur and juar in Chindwara fell by ¾ to 1 seer; tuar in Buldana and rice in Drug and Raipur became dearer by ¼ to 1½ seers. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly. The number of weavers on relief was 1,555.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Only Kawardha and Bastar had light showers during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching completion. Linseed and mustard are not doing well in Bastar. Otherwise the condition of spring crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Wheat and rice in Sarangarh and rice and kodon in Raj-Nandgaon fell by 1-2 to 1 seer per rupee; rice in Raigarh and wheat in Raj-Nandgaon rose by 1-2 and 1-4 seer, respectively. Rice became dearer by 4 seers in Sirguja. Elsewhere prices are steady.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 22,386, an increase of 5,356.

A VERBAL FLUX.

From a Welsh newspaper's criticism of a performance of the "Tannhauser" overture at Bangor recently:—Recall the complex, multitudinous, sharply contrasting and yet harmoniously blending diablerie of the overture, especially towards its close. Remember the stately air, calmly and even majestically moving on in the midst of and through the thronging, surging incessant, rising, falling, pulsing swarms of music notes. Up the surge from the infinite; up to the brim, and recede and rise again for ever-brimming up to the rim—the rim which is not marked nor seen nor heard, but is inexorably there—and never overflowing. Delicate, dainty ravishing, seraphic. Joyous, tumultuous—the tumultuousness of a myriad. And ever calmly on moves the rhythm of the robust baritone air, dominating but not silencing the ever-upward-springing spirit music—twittering all around it; hanging on to its every phrase, sparkling, tinkling, dancing along the pathway the stately air marks out in its progress; falling in showers, flashing like dewdrops all about it, but never once obliterating or even dimming the noble voice that for ever soars through the empyrean. Never once did a single one of the countless accompanying notes, dancing prestissimo, overflow the banks within which majestically moved the leit-motif." If the writer had put all this in Welsh!

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

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The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1909.

DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION.

THE report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the past official year teems with information as to the diseases which have visited British India and the measures which have been taken to combat them. It appears that during the year 8,505,563 births were registered as compared with 8,448,478 the previous year, the Central Provinces having the highest birth-rate. The total death-roll was 8,399,623 as against 7,852,330, the Punjab heading the list with the highest death-rate. All provinces show a lower death-rate than in the preceding twelve months. No province escaped the visitation of cholera, which was severe in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Madras. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevailed to more or less the same extent as the year before, except in Coorg. Plague was severe, while of respiratory diseases it is recorded that they continued to be badly registered. In Bombay Presidency it is shown that the population under registration, excluding Europeans and Eurasians, numbered 18,481,362. The total number of births fell to 610,533 from 625,486, the highest rate being in West Khandesh. Deaths totalled 606,606, as compared with 648,019, Hindus dying at the rate of 35·14 per thousand, followed by Jains with a rate of 30·71 and the Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians with rates of 24·33, 23·96, and 22·10 respectively. The percentage of male and female births was 107·90. The chapter dealing with the history of the chief diseases shows that the number of deaths from cholera was 408,102, equal to a rate of 1·81 per thousand of the registered population, though the disease was less prevalent than in the previous year. The decrease was shared in by all British provinces except Bengal, Coorg, and Lower Burma. In Bombay 7,656 fatal cases occurred as compared with 46,119, and it is shown that during the last twenty years the mortality from this disease has only on five occasions been lower than in the year under report. Small-pox deaths were fewer than before, the mortality being almost the same in towns as in rural areas, the deaths among children under ten years of age amounting to 69·70 per cent of the total number of deaths from this cause.

The great increase in the mortality from plague was the distinguishing feature of the year, the number of deaths recorded being 1,315,707, the highest since the beginning of the present epidemic. In the British provinces, 1,166,223 deaths occurred, twice as many as from cholera and small-pox combined and more than three times as many as occurred in the previous year. As usual the epidemic was at its highest during March, April and May, declined rapidly to a very low point during the hottest months and rose with the approach of autumn; but the rise, instead of continuing steadily throughout the last four months of the year, ceased in October and the period of least mortality occurred in December. The absence of an autumnal or winter rise was the only hopeful feature in an epidemic of terrible severity, for, as in 1905, it enabled a prediction to be made that in the coming year the epidemic would be a comparatively mild one. The prediction was fulfilled. The Punjab suffered most acutely, the total of fatal cases, 608,685, being equal to a rate of 30·27 per thousand of the population, while Simla and Dera Ghazi Khan were the only two towns which escaped. In Bombay the fatal cases numbered 93,609 as against 51,525, Satara being the principal sufferer. Fevers carried off 4,464,881 persons, and, as is recorded, the death-rate under this was higher than in any years since 1900, but "it is probable that as plague was exceedingly prevalent an unusually large number of deaths from this disease were recorded under the heading fevers." In last year's report some reasons were given for assuming that the number of deaths from malaria is about 25 per cent. of the number recorded as due to fever, and on this estimate, though regarded as too high, the number of deaths from malaria would have been 1,116,220 and the death-rate 4·9 per thousand, "figures which are not very different from those of plague." In Bombay Presidency the number of deaths from fevers was 260,329, equivalent to 14·09 per thousand.

It is satisfactory to learn that in all parts of the country sanitary improvements are being carried on and research work pursued with vigilance. Unfortunately the Sanitary Boards are not vested with any powers of control and simply examine sanitary schemes submitted for approval and advise as to their suitability and sufficiency from a sanitary point of view. Much of the Boards' work consists of the examination of water-supply and drainage schemes for towns, and in the Bombay Presidency very considerable progress is being made in both directions. Still, compared with the previous year, though the income of local bodies has increased, the expenditure on sanitary works has been lower. The Bombay Bacteriological Laboratary has continued to do good work, having issued 620,923 doses of anti-plague vaccine to places in and beyond India, as compared with 176,651, which is taken to indicate increasing public faith in this method of prevention. Kasauli, Madras and Coonoor institutes have sent in satisfactory reports, and in the sections of the volume referring to Malaria and Blackwater fever we find that the conclusions reached by the officers deputed to enquire into causes, though by no means startling, are highly important, and among those whose knowledge of Blackwater fever has been attained otherwise than by investigation in places where it occurs, "there will doubtless be some who will still cling fondly to the notion that the disease is due to a special and as yet undiscovered parasite." In the report there are a few remarks stating the results already obtained in the prevention of Blackwater fever in the Duars, which, the Sanitary Commissioner thinks, should serve to convince all impartial persons that the conclusion as to the cause of the disease arrived at by the authors is correct. It has however been decided that the second report to the Committee shall deal with malaria as a cause of sickness and death in the Duars, and we are informed that upon this subject a number of new and highly interesting observations have been made.

CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK.

OF all the enemies the human race has to fight against, tuberculosis has been reckoned one of the most invincible. A turgid stream of correspondence has been in full flow in the Press regarding the different media by which it is supposed that the disease invades the human subject. Whether Dr. Koch's theory is correct or or not, whether bovine tubercle is transferable to man or vice versa, or whether man develops the disease without any extraneous aid, learned men are not agreed. A doughty champion has arisen in Dr. Woods Hutchinson, a man of action, who will not wait for a solution of these vexed questions. He is determined to commence a campaign on definite lines, and to clear an important centre of tuberculosis. He has thought out a plan by which the disease may be banished from New York in eight years. This physician and Bacteriologist, by birth an Englishman, with American training and European experience, has studied tuberculosis in the West and in New York. He believes that 80 per cent. of the cases in that city are bred there and are largely due to overcrowding. His scheme is not unlike that finally resorted to in Bombay for the eradication or at least the reduction of plague. He proposes to establish a series of camps which will shelter 12,000 people at once. Patients removed to these camps are not to be allowed to bring their families with them lest these should contract the disease. The tuberculous individual will go to one camp and his relatives to another, where they will remain under observation, when any tendency to the disease will be counteracted by fresh air and good food, two weapons much relied on by the enterprising doctor in the fight for immunity. Dr. Hutchinson differs from many other medical experts in believing that artificial climates do not accomplish much in conquering the evil, nor does he place faith in baths of sunshine. Indeed, he has found that cases do worse and not better in the sunny times of the year. The climate in which a man has to live and earn his bread is that in which he should be made to recover. This sounds somewhat heterodox, but it should raise hopes in the scores and hundreds of patients who cannot compass a move to purer air. Dr. Hutchinson has even found that the sea level is good for tuberculous patients during the rainy winter months. New York has now between 30,000 and 40,000 known cases, and probably another 20,000 not known, on which the new scheme can be tried as soon as funds are available to form and maintain camps. The sum required is not less than four millions sterling, and it may amount to six millions. Of this, one million would establish and equip the necessary camps, and the annual cost would be about £800,000 for the first two or three years. At the end of the first year Dr. Woods Hutchinson believes that the number of phthisical patients would be reduced—by recovery, be it distinctly understood—by fifty per cent. and in subsequent years in even greater proportion, so that the expense would dwindle steadily. The strictest examination of all immigrants into New York would be part of the Doctor's scheme and as most of those coming from the interior to settle in New York are well-to-do he does not expect to find many new cases among them. He is determined that the plan shall be in a workable and practical form before embarking on it, and if it be not financed by a "public benefactor" of which there seems to be some hope, it is quite possible that the Board of Health will take it up. If Dr. Woods Hutchinson's high hopes are realised, tuberculosis will be stamped out in New York at least. Bombay has seen that magic formula "stamped out" too often falsified by events to lend instant credence to this noble American scheme of hygiene. Meanwhile we wish well to Dr. Woods Hutchinson and his dream of a New York freed from the plague of consumption.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND INDIA.

THE enthusiastic tribute paid by President Roosevelt to the British Administration of India is an effective and opportune rejoinder to the malicious misrepresentations with which it has been assailed not only in this country, but also in England, where its critics are so engrossed in discovering its mistakes that they entirely overlook its indisputable merits. Mr. Roosevelt's praises are not the less valuable because they come from the lips of a competent but perfectly disinterested authority. We all remember with regret the attack which Mr. Bryan permitted himself to make upon British rule in India in the columns of the American "Commoners." Mr. Bryan may be a prophet in his own country, but the results of his rapid peregrination in the East did not qualify him for the title, so far as a knowledge of Indian affairs is concerned. We could not honestly place him in a category of intelligence different greatly from that in which we have long since relegated Mr. Keir Hardie and the other adventurous spirits, whose self-appointed mission is to roll away the darkness from this benighted land. All that Mr. Bryan could see in our administration of India was that Britain occupied India not for India's advantage but purely for her own that the beginning of this great chapter of British history was self-interest and that the end of it would be the same. Mr. Roosevelt does not distort history in that way. India governed by England stands to-day before the world as the noblest and most admirable achievement of a white race that history has known for two hundred years There may or rather must have been mistakes, but "For forms of government let fools contest whatev'r is best administered is best." Mr. Roosevelt knows that British rule is to be judged by its works, and that its judgment and justification are one. The President's appreciation of British Imperialism is otherwise interesting, because it marks the change which has come over American political thought. Washington laid it down as the true policy of the American Union to keep clear of permanent connections with any portion of the foreign world, but we find Mr. Roosevelt citing American rule in the Philippines as an example of the benefits which have flowed from the expansion of the white races. Imperialism is a dangerous passion if it means no more than the itch of acquisition, but the far flung Empire of Britain is a living monument to the beneficent progress of modern civilisation.

THE KOLHAPUR SEDITION CASE.

MR. KINCAID tempered justice with mercy in dealing with the "Vishra Vritta" sedition case. The Court could have come to no other conclusion than that arrived at. Even on their own statements the accused were guilty and their sentences are as light as is consistent with justice. Possibly the printer, Vinayekrao, may consider himself severely dealt with, for as printer he had merely to reproduce what the Editor handed over to him. He had no option but to use the matter supplied. Yet the law holds him responsible, and every printer is thus between two fires. In this case, though dealt with more leniently than the joint editors, perhaps his sentence might be reduced, but for the fact that he is an educated man, above the average level of printers, having been engaged in educational work until eighteen months ago. If, as he says, he has enjoyed the patronage of the Maharaja for years, it might have been pardoned if he had entered a protest against the insertion of the article. But no such protest or objection seems to have been offered. Indeed he declares that he never read the article either in manuscript, in proof or yet in the issue of the "Vishva Vritta."

THE election of a Justices' representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in the place of Mr. F. C. Harrison, took place last evening when it is understood Mr. T. W. Birkett was elected by an overwhelming majority. Two Parsi candidates contested the election, but it was generally felt that in the place of a European another must be returned. This was accordingly done, though the sympathies of many Justices were with Dr. Katrak, an excellent man with several years' experience.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMATEURS IN CRICKET.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

THE great topic among sportsmen during the past few days has been the match between Tommy Burns and Jack Johnson for the World's Boxing Championship. How Burns lost his title is now ancient history, but it will be a long time before matters in connection with the contest cease to be dicussed. First of all, those critics who declared Burns would never meet Johnson owe him an apology.

Readers of these notes of course knew differently, as Burns long ago informed the writer he would meet the coloured man when it suited him. Burns upset many people in England when he declined to accept the offer of the National Sporting Club to meet Johnson there, and because of that he was "slated" in some quarters and his downfall hoped for. This attitude is surprising, and how Englishmen can take pleasure in the victory of an American coloured boxer over a British-born white man is astonishing. Burns has gained many new friends by the manner he took "gruel", and the cabled accounts by no means make it clear that he would not have lasted the twenty rounds. On the other hand, in spite of Johnson's advantage in height, reach and weight, he could not knock out the plucky Canadian.

BURNS STILL ON DECK.

Perhaps one of the most interesting matters in connection with the contest is that Burns wants another "go." This shows his great pluck and, should they again meet, Burns will make a much better showing. The terrific upper cut he received in the first round must have had a great moral and material effect, and Burns was compelled to adopt another style of boxing. Depend on it, "Tommy" will think out a thing or two before he next tackles Johnson, should they again come together. Before Burns left London he described his feelings to the writer, who, as an old athlete, at once knew he was rank stale and suggested a complete rest from boxing and even discussion on boxing. Burns however had two more contests in Australia before he went into the mountains to pick up. That he was not at his best is indicated by his weight, which was cabled at 12st. If this is correct, it shows Burns was too finely drawn. Following his music hall engagements Burns would be wise to go on a hunting and fishing trip and have three months' camping out with companions who would try to take his mind off boxing matters—of which he his mentally tired. If he did this, he would be in far better condition for his next engagement—should he make one.

Burns is to be congratulated on his pluck and business capacity, for he has proved to the sceptic that he could get £6000 for meeting Johnson. The Canadian does not like boxing and is keen to "make his pile" and get out of it. He is in another class to the average boxer and, depend on it, there will be no need to organise benefits for "Tommy."

WHAT ABOUT JOHNSON ?

Johnson has reason to feel a proud man, for he is now champion of the world, an honour even Peter Jackson did not gain, for it will be remembered that his long contest with Corbett ended in a draw. At the moment, there appears to be no one with any real chance of defeating Johnson. Langford (really only just over the middle-weight limit) will try to do so in the early spring at the National Sporting Club. Johnson and he have already met, the former gaining the decision at the end of the fifteen rounds, and the next contest between the two coloured men ought certainly to prove very interesting. As to our cracks only Ian Hague has any possible chance, and that not yet. If, however, he is properly handled for a couple of seasons, we may once again set a Britisher at the top of the tree as in the palmy days of Bob Fitzsimmons and during the short reign of Burns.

FAST SPRINTING.

Close followers of athletics wonder if the remarkable performances of R. E. Walker at Johannesburg at Christmas were entirely due to fast sprinting, or whether slow watches might not have some bearing on the matter. The writer quite believes Walker to be the fastest sprinter in the world at the present time. On his running at the Olympic Games, he is three to four yards faster in a hundred than Eastman (winner of the sprint at the professional meeting held at the Stadium on a beautiful day in the Autumn) and which makes him out superior to Postle. Walker ran 109 yards in 9 7-10secs. against a slight wind and with the worst station (next the turf where the track had been cut up by distance runners) in the final of the Olympic sprint. Perhaps it is a fair estimate to put him down as equal to three yards inside even time at 110 yards, and as he is a very strong finisher, he might do four yards inside, or 11 3-5secs. for 120 yards on his English form. Now as he is still only about 20 years of age, it would not be surprising if he improved still further. Moreover, the light air of Johannesburg must be more suitable for running short distances than our climate and it is not impossible that Walker can run 120 yards in 11 2-5secs. Particulars will be eagerly awaited and, with experts like E. J. Platnauer on the spot, we shall know if the start was fair, and the direction of wind, etc. One other point, it is to be hoped Walker will stick to his determination not to embrace professionalism. He could probably make £1000 for a series of races with Postle, Day and Growcott, and there it would end. By remaining an amateur, however, he may gain much fame and many influential friends and thereby ensure his future business career, if he always remembers that before athletics.

A GOOD "LITTLE UN."

H. Green, who won the Surrey A. C. Marathon Race on Boxing Day, is only 5feet. 3 inches in height and weighs but 8st 12lbs., while his age is 22 years. He is a grocer's assistant and trains under difficulties, so that his time of 2 hours 7 mins. 50 secs. for a supposed 22 miles course must be voted exceptional. It is not wise to take this too seriously, however, nevertheless Green bids fair to prove a "find" and of some assistance in future International Marathon Races.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Following the International meeting between the London A. C. and the New York A. C. in 1895, the English A. A. A. suspended F. E. Bacon, H. Watkins, G. Crossland, A. Blair, C.A. Bradley and A. R. Donner, while kind friends had previously hinted to a few others that they would be wise to retire. The offence was demanding appearance money. History has now repeated itself, as with the Olympic Games well over, the A. A. U. of America has suspended a number of crack athletes, including Sheppard, Bacon and Porter, all winners at the Olympic Games. The offence is asking for and taking more than proper out of pocket expenses. No doubt the lesson was well deserved. If no amateurs in any sport were paid a penny piece beyond their proper expenses, and then only in International, Inter-County and Inter-Club competition, the ranks of the acknowledged professional would soon be considerably increased.

AMATEURS IN CRICKET.

Touching on this everlasting amateur question, it really looks as though the Australian Board of Control intends to stand to its guns and not allow the leading players to run tours for their own benefit in future. It goes without saying that the English public will be sorry if several noted players are missing from the Australian team, but it is quite time the cricket authorities seriously tackled the sham amateur. If certain Australian cracks decline to come because their share of the receipts does not satisfy them, it will be the opportunity of younger players. This may weaken the team somewhat, but on the other hand it may lead to the discovery of some really good Test Match players. We all remember our own last touring team and how G. Gunn and Hardstaffe added to their reputations, thereby strengthening their claims for inclusion in future Test games. Many sportsmen also take pleasure in seeing new comers, and the success of the tour is not likely to be marred by possibilities, unless it be from the point of view that the Australians may loose more matches.

FOOTBALL.

The Australian Rugby footballers met with more than one surprise during their tour in Wales. The great snowstorm was one, but they rather enjoyed this. The defeats at Swansea and Cardiff, however, were quite another matter. In the former game, on Boxing Day, quite 40,000 spectators were present and, though the home side only enjoyed a lead of 6 points to nil at the finish, good judges agreed that the winners were much the superior side. The Swansea try came as the result of a forward rush, while the other points were the outcome of a penalty kick. Late in the match the Welshmen opened up the game and were unlucky not to score more points, Trew dropping the ball on one occasion when a try looked certain. The Australians fared even worse at Cardiff and got the heaviest beating of the tour. The locals had the best of it at almost every point of the game and the manner the halves and backs tricked the visitors at times must have surprised them after recent easy games elsewhere. Cardiff led at half time by 9 points to 3 and when Burge was ordered off the field for kicking a Cardiff man early in the second period, the superiority of the home side was naturally even greater and in the end they won by 24 point to 8. It is probable the Australians are now feeling the effects of a hard tour, but on the other hand, it is fairly certain that the Swansea and Cardiff teams are really superior to the Welsh team, which just beat the Australians. The Burge incident was unfortunate and the referee says he has had to caution the player in each match he has officiated. Another Australian, Griffen, was ordered off for kicking a player in the Swansea match, this being just before the finish.

ASSOCIATION.

Holiday football usually results in the championship tables being considerably altered, but this time form has not been so much upset as in some seasons. Everton (leaders) dropped three points in two consecutive matches with Notts County, but as Newcastle United lost (1—0) on visiting Manchester United, the disappointment was not so great. There is not much in it between the leaders, Everton claming 30 points for 21 games, Newcastle 29 for 21, and Manchester United 28 for 20—a very interesting situation with the season half over. The highest surprise of recent matches was created in the Sheffield Wednesday and Woolwich Arsenal game, the former, at home, winning by no fewer than 6 goals to 2. Another peculiar result was the victory of Chelsea on visiting Manchester City and the defeat, the next day, on entertaining the Manchester men.

West Bromwich Albion and Birmingham played home and home Second League fixtures during the Christmas Holidays, and a draw resulted in each case. Meanwhile Wolverhampton beat Tottenham (1—0) at Wolverhampton, while the victory (2—1) of Bolton on visiting Leeds City has made the fight for Second League honours look very interesting. West Bromwich and Bolton claim 31 and 29 points respectively for 22 games, while Tottenham comes next with 26 for 20 engagements. A big change has come over the Southern League table, a defeat (4—2) for Southampton on entertaining Queen's Park Rangers, and fine form by Northampton, having left the last named club at the top with 30 points for 20 games, as against 28 for 21 by the "Saints." Turning to the doings in Scotland, a defeat (1—0) for Celtic on entertaining Clyde is the first check the beaten side has experienced for some time. Glasgow Rangers accomplished a splendid performance by winning (3—0) on St. Mirren's ground, while a defeat for Dundee on visiting Airdrieonians makes it all the more plain that the championship will be a final struggle between Celtic and Glasgow Rangers.

IN GENERAL.

Recent pedestrian handicaps at Newcastle and Edinburgh show how poor the class of professional runners is in comparison to the palmy days of Sheffield.

The severe weather put a stop to racing, hunting and many other sports, but fortunately the National Skating Association fixed the date for certain championships, when, as usual, a thaw at once set in.

French sportsmen think highly of Fils du Vent, by Flying Fox out of Airs and Graces, which has been nominated for the English Derby.

The Australian Northern Union players now in England offer to play the Australian Rugby Union team a match under Rugby Union rules, but of course this is impossible under present conditions.

Over £12,000,000 passed through the Pari-Mutuel machines in France during 1908.

This being the first of the New Year, I wish my readers good luck, sound health, many winners and happy days!

THE Electricity Bill is now unlikely to be passed, until next cold weather.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

Remarkable Speech of Eulogy.

NOBLEST ACHIEVEMENT OF TWO CENTURIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Telegrams from New York state that at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Africa, President Roosevelt delivered a speech on the expansion of white races, which he declared was fraught with lasting benefit to natives. He referred especially to the French rule in Algeria, British rule in India and to American rule in the Philippines, and said that the British administration of India was a greater feat than any of the Roman Empire. It was easy enough, he said, to point out its shortcomings, but the fact remained that it was one of the most admirable and noblest achievements of the white race for two centuries. There was now little or no room, he continued, for despots living in gorgeous splendour, while the immense mass of their countrymen festered in sodden misery under cruel rule, but the mass of the people was now far better off. The Peninsula would become a chaos of bloodshed and violence if British control were withdrawn and all weak, all industrious and law-abiding peoples would be plundered and forced to submit to indescribable wrong and oppression. The only beneficiaries would be the lawless, violent and bloodthirsty. Every true friend of humanity, said the President, should realise that Britain's rule was an immeasurable advantage to India and an honour and profit to civilisation, and should feel profound satisfaction at the stability and permanence of British rule.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Debate in the Chamber.

VOTE FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

M. Jaures yesterday initiated a debate on Morocco in the French Chamber, and accused the Government of seeking the conquest of the country.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 380 votes to 98.

The Chamber also voted supplementary estimates of one million sterling for military operations.

THE PRESIDENT-CONGRESS TROUBLE.

Insulting Senator Silenced.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Advices from Washington state that Mr. Willet, speaking in the House of Representatives yesterday, stigmatised President Roosevelt as a "gargoyle and a pigmy and a descendant of Dutch tradesmen."

The House, by 126 votes against 78, refused to allow Mr. Willet to continue.

Mr. Root has been elected United States' Senator for New York.

THE ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENT.

Texas Decree Upheld.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Federal Supreme Court has confirmed the decree of the Texas Courts, fining the Waters-pierce Oil Company altogether 1,623,000 dollars, and expelling it from the State for violations of the State Anti-Trust Law.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Great Rush of British Investors.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The English portion of the Russian Loan has been covered four or five times. The Continental portions have not yet been issued.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The death is announced of Dr. Francis Elgar, famous Naval Architect.

[Dr. Francis Elgar, F.R.S., LL.D., M. Inst. C.E., Naval Architect, was born at Portsmouth in 1845. Educated at the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering he was nominated a Fellow of these institutions. He was in the service of the Admiralty from 1867 to 1871 and was chief professional assistant to Sir E. J. Reed. He served in this capacity till 1879, when he was appointed adviser upon naval construction to the Japanese Government. He was Consulting Naval Architect in London from 1881 to 1886 and Professor of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering in the University of Glasgow from 1883 to 1886. He was then appointed Director of H. M.'s Dockyards at the Admiralty, holding the appointment till 1892 when he went as Director of and Naval Architect to the Fairfield Ship-building and Engineering Company of Glasgow, subsequently becoming its Chairman. He was Vice-President and Treasurer of the Institution of Naval Architects. He served as a member of the Tariff Commission in 1904. He published several works dealing mostly with naval matters.]

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

Rumelian Railway Seizure.

POWERS URGE AN INCREASED INDEMNITY.

COMPENSATION BY BULGARIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

All the great Powers in succession have urged Bulgaria to increase the amount of the indemnity offered to Turkey, and thus to accelerate a final agreement. At the same time, they urge Turkey to display a conciliatory spirit.

It is expected that Bulgaria will agree to an increase, if the Powers will influence the Western Banks to facilitate a Bulgarian Loan on favourable terms.

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

Measure Postponed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTERVENTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

In response to a telegram from President Roosevelt, the Governor of California has delayed action on the anti-Japanese legislation pending receipt of a letter from the President, who says that he is greatly concerned over the reports of the Californian anti-Japanese legislation, which, according to his knowledge of the situation, will incalculably damage California and the whole Union.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to the Grammar School.

DINNER AT THE SIND CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 19.

Yesterday afternoon the Governor visited the Grammar School, and was much interested therein. He expressed his sympathy with the objects of the School and promised to favourably consider its requirements.

In the evening Sir George Clarke dined at the Sind Club at the invitation of the members. Ninety persons sat down to dinner.

There were no speeches, but in a few informal words His Excellency expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting the European community of Karachi, and said that his visit had enabled him to learn much of the needs of Karachi, of its remarkable development, and of the local conditions which govern its progress and welfare. He also expressed his admiration of the comforts and amenities of the Sind Club.

It was a great pity that rain unfortunately put out all the illuminations on the exterior of the buildings, which would in fine weather have been a blaze of light. But January is notably our worst month as far as climatic conditions are concerned, and we may be grateful to the heavens in that the weather is not so bad as we often experience at this time of the year.

BOMBAY SHETHIA HONOURED.

Meeting at Dwarka.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, JANUARY 19.

Last evening witnessed an unprecedented and exceptionally large gathering convened by Gugali Brahmins of this place to present an address to Sheth Purushotamdas Vishram Mavji, a well known Shethia of Bombay, for his kind and sympathising regard for their community under the presidency of Rao Saheb Chunilal Prabhudas, local Munsiff, in the spacious building of their own Brahmapuri, erected by the munificence of the Sheth himself, which was tastfully decorated with flags and banners. The arangements were excellent. The gathering was attended by the State officials, gentries and pandits of the town. The time fixed was 6 p. m., but before this hour the spacious hall was overcrowded. Exactly at 6 p. m. Sheth Purushotamdas and his party, with the members of the deputation, arrived and was most cordially welcomed by those present with cries of Shree Dwarkanathki-jaya. Navratri boys chanted songs specially composed for the occasion.

After appropriate speeches were made in recognition of the Sheth's various benevolent deeds by several gentlemen, an address was read and presented to the Sheth amidst cheers, on accepting which Mr. Purushotamdas replied in most befitting terms.

The programme was successfully carried out, which reflected credit on those concerned. The gentlemen present were garlanded and distribution of pan supari terminated the proceedings. The meeting dispersed with cheers for His Highness the Gaekwar, who bestows special favours on the inhabitants of this taluka.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

Petition for Favourable Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Inspectors of the Calcutta Police, both natives and Statutory natives, have submitted a memorial to the local Government for more favourable treatment in the matter of pay and promotion.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Statesman," that owing to a lack of demand for various kinds of coal, wagons are daily being sold up by public auction in coal stations in and near Calcutta, consignees failing to take delivery.

KOLHAPUR SEDITION CASE.

All Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 19.

Mr. Kincaid delivered a written judgment in the "Vishva Vritta" case to-day and found all the charges proved.

Question.—Did accused No. 1 print the paper?

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Did accused Nos. 2 and 3 permit the insertion of the editor's article—"Powerfulness of Vedic prayers?"

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Did any of the accused abet the commission of murder?

Answer—All.

Question—Did any of the accused attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Maharajah of Kolhapur?

Answer.—All.

The following is the sentence:—Accused No. 1 to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment; accused No. 2 to three years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000; and accused No. 3 to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Materials for Bombs Stolen.

BRAHMIN YOUTHS CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 19.

The case against Shenolikar, Ambapkar and Gokhale was proceeded with on charges of house-breaking and theft of materials for bombs from a private English school.

Messrs. Binning, Fernandes and Deshmuk appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Baptista for the defence.

Mr. Binning opened the case. He said it was painful to see young lads charged with such offences due to writings such as the power of Vedic hymns. All the accused had made confessions and the stolen property had been found. Evidence would be given of what had been done with the stolen goods by the accused.

The District Magistrate, called, said confessions had been taken down in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. No police were present. The confession of the first accused was not admitted as it contained an allegation of threatening by the police. The other confessions were admitted.

After long legal argument the confessions were read to the assessors.

The first witness, Ramchandra Kulkarni, Superintendent of the private school, spoke to the theft being committed in his school.

The case is proceeding.

THE MAHSUD TRIBE.

Submission Tendered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Mahsud tribe have surrendered sixty B. L. rifles in token of submission and their desire to resume friendly relations with the Government.

EXPLOSION IN A JUTE MILL.

Several Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

A cylinder exploded in the Barnagore Branch Jute Mills to-day, the native engine-driver and others being killed, while the European engineer had a narrow escape.

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon for the election of a Municipal Councillor in the place of Mr. F. C. Harrison, resigned. There was a pretty full attendance at 4 p.m., when Mr. James Macdonald proposed, seconded by Mr. Balkrishna Wasudeo Pandurang, that Dr. J. A. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, be elected the Chairman of the meeting.

The following were the candidates for election:—1. Dr. Nanabhoy N. Katrak, proposed by Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla and seconded by Dr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, and others. 2. Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master, proposed by Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, and seconded by Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama. 3. Mr. T. W. Birkett, proposed by Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Dr. Turner having taken the chair, the following proposals were made and agreed to:—Proposed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David, that the voting for one Councillor be now commenced, and that no voting paper be received after 6-30 p.m., the meeting closing at that hour, and that the hall be then cleared. Proposed by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., and seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, that the following gentlemen be appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the result to the Chairman:—Mr. W. E. Waite, Mr. B. D. Banaji, Mr. R. P. Masani, and Mr. Anandrao W. Shete.

Voting papers were then issued to the Justices, who recorded their votes. The scrutineers will proceed with their work at 11 a. m. to-day, but it is believed that Mr. Birkett has been elected by a large majority.

BANGALORE COMBINED MANŒUVRES.

Fixture Countermanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Bangalore Combined Manœuvres are countermanded in consequence of the scarcity of water in Mysore, but a succession of field days with Bangalore as the centre will be held from the 21st to the 28th instant.

TOLSTOY.

An Essay in Criticism.

II.

LET us now plunge boldly into the books, not, of course with that intention of making a detailed criticism of each—that would take too long—but of attempting to weigh and test the proof they give of Tolstoy's pre-eminence. They are surely full enough of faults and excellences, displaying the writer's characteristic qualities, with their defects. One general and preliminary observation applies to and cover them all. No one can help being struck by the narrowness of the main channel in which Tolstoy's peculiar didacticism, his ethical reaction on the world about him is uniformly moulded, and seeks expression.

The fictional vehicle of his special moral teaching recurs with tiresome regularity, the young wealthy voluptuary, sated with the indulgences, usually the vices of high life in the capital, suffering suddenly a normal revulsion, and turning vaguely dissatisfied, from the more complicated, to the simpler modes of life. Virtually the whole of Tolstoy's philosophy, kept apart from his social analysis, and the dissection of certain more lurid Samoeidic aspects of the sex relation, originates in that youthful awakening: and although he seeks to pursue it through maturer stages, he rarely does get beyond the childish mood of awkward questioning. Although both "Anna Karenina" and "War and Peace" abound with these stereotyped ejaculations of the dawning spirit, notes of infantile interrogation bristling at every crisis of this or that young gentleman or lady's psychic progress, nowhere have I been able to find anything like a full and satisfying answer, or attempt at an answer, to any one of them. The method has its own effect, this valuable effect for all earnest, but on the whole incompetent, thinkers, inculcating or trying to inculcate higher truth through the medium of polite fiction, that it creates in the ordinary reader an impression of profundity, an atmosphere of mysticism, in which the mere propounding of the ancient, unsolved, often insoluble, problems passes for new and inspiring intuition.

But although the leaning to this hazy style of revelation is clearly marked, it is not carried far in "The Cossacks." True, the motive of the book is, it needs scarcely be said, the back swing of the pendulum, from the gilded palace, to the Cossack hut. But this is Tolstoy's early, and less sophisticated, work. It has all the freshness and enthusiasm of a new appreciation. It may be taken to correspond with Tolstoy's own first realization of the possibilities of higher things, or at least higher thoughts in the solitude of the country than in the immoral throng of the salon, and the gaming house. Olyenin, the hero—if the story can be said to have a hero—has been a Moscow flaneur from the mature age of 18. He has exhausted the dissipations and pleasures of his set, the "young men" in society. At 24 still in quest of happiness he turns his back on Moscow one wintry night, to become a Yunker in a Cossack regiment. Since his 18th year he had been absolutely free, as only a young autocrat could be free in the Moscow of the forties. "He had not been troubled by any fetters either physical or moral. He could do whatever he pleased; he had no need of anything whatever; he recognised no claim upon him; he was independent of family and country and religion and want. He was utterly lacking in faith; he held himself accountable to no one" In this pleasing picture drawn by himself it is not difficult to recognize the novelist Tolstoy as he was in the middle of the last century.

He was not gloomy or morose; far from it. He was only tired of certain kinds of fashionable happiness, and eager to try and prove a newer less conventional kind. So, ho! for the Caucasus. Heigh! for the Terek, where simpler creatures dwell, and where after all, if the travellers do not lie, there are lovely Houris waiting to be subjugated by our triumphant young Yunker. For this note too is by no means absent. It rarely is absent long in anything which Tolstoy wrote before age chilled the blood. No long time passes before the change of scene, begins to stir the depths of that mighty thought, which we are assured, now puts Tolstoy on a pinnacle, above all his contemporaries. The keynote, not only of what philosophy this little book contains but of the vastly swollen streams that were to follow in the maturer and more pretentious works, is struck in the chapter, describing the rushing journey to the Terek, where the Abreks raid, and the bold Cossack swaggers, and the fair Circassian smiles upon the Yunker Awaking in the cold morning air, Olyenin suddenly sees, (and one must suppose for the first time) a chain of snow-clad mountains. It is enough; new trains of reflection, emotion too deep for words, are at once kindled. The refrain of the chapter, at the end of each paragraph "But the Mountains," is typical not only of the substance of so much of Tolstoy's philosophic probings, but still more so of the form. The suggestive ellipsis, leaving the plain reader, wondering what lies behind, evidently so real and fascinating to the writer, so invisible to the reader, is an effective trick and as we go on, we might be tempted to think, a cloak for inability to express or even definitely realize what the emotional mood is intended to convey. Thus, "little by little he began to get into the spirit of their beauty, and he felt the mountains. From that moment all that he had seen, all that he had thought, all that he had felt assumed for him the new stern, majestic character of the mountains. . . Here two Cossacks appear on horseback, their muskets balanced over their backs, and rythmically swinging as their horses gallop along; but the mountains! From a Cossack station comes an Arba or native cart—pretty women are riding in it, young women; but the mountains! Abreks gallop across the steppes, and I am coming, I fear them not, I have weapons, and strength and youth; but the mountains!" I dwell upon this because although at first I disregarded it as a poor sample of young, crude impressionist writing, by the time I had finished the later books, I found it typified a great deal more in Tolstoy's peculiar mentality, than the mere effort to write effectively. In the first place the sentiment is overcharged. The effort is too perceptible to be really artistic. And the next and more important question suggests itself. Is it true? Doubtless the first sight of a range of snow-clad mountains might stand in a lively and undisciplined imagination, for much, stimulating new aspirations by an undeveloped poetic analogy, and possibly subverting some points of view, and changing the direction of some shallow currents of sensuous thought. But it is hardly conceivable that the first sight of such a novel disposition of scenery, would wholly revolutionize character, and work on the instant a miracle of reformation. Nor in spite of the impressive prelude is it easy to trace in what follows the workings of the new leaven, the magical effect upon Olyenin of the stern majestic mountains. And this again is so singularly characteristic of Tolstoy. Not only with sentiments, which in their first presentation might well be expected to be dominant, but also with characters who for a short time play leading parts, it is only too common to find as you go on, that both disappear altogether; as though the writer had got tired of the one and forgotten the other. There is something feminine in these emotional outbursts; something, too, going a little deeper when we finally try to place Tolstoy, from an Englishman's critical standpoint, plainly primitive and uncultured. Admiring critics no doubt see, or think they see in these rhapsodies over the mountains, the promise of that profund psychological insight, for which the writer's later work is celebrated. But if anyone sits down to examine for himself all that is really implied in such a chapter as this, he would have, I think, to admit, if he were candid and competent, that it was a pretty piece of sensational writing and nothing more. The designed disconnectedness, between the passing pictures, and the drop of the shutter on them, with the solemn refrain. "But the Mountains," enhances the mystery, and makes the ordinary man abase himself, comparing his utter inability to follow the rarefied thought, with the master mind, in which it naturally flashes across these yawning gulfs. To that extent it may be art: but it is not psychology. It is true that in certain more or less neurotic temperaments, and of course in all who are dominated by a sense of beauty, a first view of high snow-capped mountains produces more or less profound disturbance; in the former cases, chiefly morbid in the latter altogether healthy, but also altogether sensuous. Olyenin's or Tolstoy's sensations were, as expressed in this chapter, of the first kind; and they are by no means well analyzed; indeed they are not analyzed at all. We are told that the stern majesty of the mountains entered at once into his being; that is, as a moral or religious factor, with instantly regenerative potency; as in moments of hysterical excitation people, usually approximating to the primitive and savage rather than the refined and cultured, find salvation. But nothing in Tolstoy's case happens. The ecstatic who finds religion, is usually an entirely changed personality, for a time at least; but except as the text for a piece of fine writing, the lifting of the veils of mystery, through the symbolism of a range of hills, seems to leave Olyenin, the individual, very much where he was. He embraces the simple life with open arms; but he was already on the way to do that; and while living it, he is very much what a bored young aristocrat, with leanings to sentiment would be whether or not he felt the mountains. In truth, like all the rest of Tolstoy's psychology and profound thought, this preface breaks upon you with flame and thunder; the skies are to be rent, the dazzling vision revealed; you are invited to the music of the spheres, the opening chords are struck; and then, the heavens are again shut, the music dies away, and you begin to wonder what all the fuss was about. In a word Tolstoy's promises are always considerably in excess of their fulfilment and too many people allow themselves to be carried away by the magniloquence, and assurance, blent with vague mystery, of what Tolstoy suggests, so that they are not over-critical in examining what he has in the end, really given.

B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY, 20.

The undermentioned officers, have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will assemble at the Bombay Secretariat, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 1st February, for examination in languages as follows:—Hindustani—Higher Standard:—Lieutenant G. H. Plinston, 11th Rajputs, Parts I & II. 2nd-Lieutenant F. M.. Mathews, 1st the Queen's Regt., Part I. Lieutenant A FitzGerald, 1st Middlesex Regt., attached S. and T. Corps, Bombay, Part II. Lieutenant F. B. Scott, 64th Company, R.G.A., Part II. Hindustani—Lower Standard. Lieutenant R. G. P. Hunter, R.E., M.W.S, Bombay, Part I. 2nd-Lieutenant R. B. Dent, Unattached List, attached 1st the Queen's Regt., Book Part, Part II.

Captain J. Fairbairn, R.A.M.C., is detailed to attend Poona Manœuvres from 1st to 8th February. He should arrive at Poona as soon after 25th January as possible.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 19.—Captain Bond, 4th Rajputs, from Meerut.

Lieut. Holmes, 75th Carnatic Infantry, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 19.—Capt. Bond 4th Raiputs, to Saugor.

Lieut. Holmes, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to Trichinopoly.

SURGEON-GENERAL BAMFORD proceeds on eight months' leave this spring.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

Inspection of Southern Army.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

General Duff, Chief of Staff, who inspected the Northern Army before Christmas, is starting this week on a similar mission to the Southern Army.

BURGLARY AT SIBPUR.

Death of Wounded Burglar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Howrah District Police held an investigation yesterday into the case of the man who was shot while breaking into the house of Babu Kunjee Keshub Sirkar, near Sibpur, the other day, and have ascertained that he had been concerned in other burglaries.

The man died yesterday of the wound, which was abdominal, but no action will be taken against Babu Sirkar, who acted in self-defence

"PANTHA" SEDITION CASE.

Publication Admitted.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

In the "Pantha" Sedition case before Mr. Thornhill, to-day, the defence filed a written statement admitting publication. Judgment was reserved.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

An Ex-Cooly Disguised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

An ex-railway cooly, who was found at the Sheoraphuti Railway Station, East Indian Railway, in "Sanyasi" dress is under arrest.

TO-DAY'S WEDDING.

No State Function.

PRESENCE OF INDIAN NOBLES.

THE DRESSES AND PRESENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The wedding of Lady Violet Elliot to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice to-morrow is not to be in any way a State function, but a large number of friends of the bride and bridegroom will be present, including many Indians, who will join the party at Government House after the religious portion of the ceremony, amongst them being the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Kashmir, Idar, Cooch Behar and Poonch.

The service at the Cathedral will be choral, the Viceroy's Band supporting the ordinary choir. The Calcutta Volunteers provide a guard-of-honour at the Cathedral and the officers of Army Headquarters, headed by Lord Kitchener, will make the usual arch of steel with their swords for the young couple to pass out under. The Metropolitan and Canon Luckman perform the ceremony in the Church. The Vicercy gives away the bride.

The presents will be exhibited at Government House, where the wedding cake, provided by Mr. Peliti, will be cut.

A pretty ceremony took place at Government House to-day when a deputation of the Indian Christian Association, Bengal, and its Ladies Auxilliary presented some embroidery as a wedding present to Lady Violet Elliot.

To-day Calcutta is *en fete* for the unique occasion of a local wedding in a Viceroy's family. The Imperial significance of the union is noteworthy. The bridegroom's father, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has been Governor-General of Canada and of India, while the bride's father, the Earl of Minto, assumed the Governorship of India immediately on his retirement from Canada. Only last spring, the bride's sister, Lady Ruby Elliot, married Viscount Errington, the eldest son of the Earl of Cromer. As a further testimony of Imperial service rendered by members of these families, it may be mentioned that just 100 years ago the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot, brother of the first Earl of Minto, was Governor of the Madras Presidency.

Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, through his mother and sisters, is related to the great houses of Abercorn, Buccleuch, Devonshire, Durham, Lichfield, Marlborough, Mount Edgcumbe, Waterford, and Winterton, while the bride's mother, Lady Minto, is a member of the famous Northumbrian family of Grey, which at this moment provides England with her Foreign Minister and Canada with her Governor-General. The union is such as would have inspired the pen of Disraeli, linking together, as it does, so many of the great houses of the British Isles which have sent forth Empire-builders in the service of their country.

THE WEDDING DRESS.

A very beautiful trousseau has been prepared for Lady Violet Elliot. The bridal gown itself is a harmony in white and silver, the full court train being adorned with a mass of beautiful embroideries in raised silver tissue, worked on a cloth of silver ground. Here and there the design is broken with a lattice work of silver tissue outlined with fine embroideries in crystal and silver bugles, while in the centre, and again at the sides, there are many detached clusters of raised silver roses. The train is suspended from the shoulders by narrow straps of silver embroidered ribbon, glittering with crystal bugles, through which the arms are passed, while in the centre, at the top, the train divides for a little distance, like the petals of a flower, and leaves visible the back of the dress beneath.

The dresses for the bridemaids are of pale rose-leaf pink chiffon over satin, draped with long tunics of pale pink net, and bordered throughout with very fine chain-stitch embroideries. Worked draperies are in soft pink sole vegetale. The tunics are finished with long points weighted with pink silk tassels, while the bodices are cut with deep V-shaped openings, back and front, filled in with finely tucked net. With these charming frocks the bridesmaids will wear large black crinoline hats, encircled by pale pink ostrich feathers and finished in front with clusters of pink and white camelia blossoms and buds, surrounded by glossy green foliage.

The gown itself is carried out in white satin charmeuse, designed with the utmost simplicity, and opening down the centre of the front to show a graduated pane of the same beautiful silver and crystal embroidery as that which adorns the train. This panel is narrow at the waist, but widens a little as it nears the hem. The upper part of the corsage is draped with fichu folds held in place by silver cabochons and filled in with a dainty chemisette of tucked net, trimmed with very fine Brussels lace. The sleeves, which come only to the elbow, are covered entirely with silver embroidery, and finished with soft draperies of white chiffon. With this gown the bride will wear a tulle veil long enough to cover her gown entirely, and bordered with the finest Brussels lace.

THE TRAVELLING DRESS.

The bride's travelling dress is of soft white ninon, trimmed down the centre of the front with many groups of fine tucks, running horizontally and arranged alternately with bands of embroidered lace insertion. The tucks and insertions are arranged to form a panel, bordered on either side with lace. This gown is daintily made up over soft silk in a very pale shade of shell-pink, and finished at the waist with Empire sash of palest mauve satin ribbon caught up with a chou in front, and drawn high at the back, where it is finished with long floating ends. The close-fitting sleeves consist of alternate tucks and bands of embroidered lace insertion, and the bodice is filled in with a tucked net chemisette worked with tiny flowers in narrow satin ribbon carried out in pale shades of pink and mauve.

With this gown the bride will wear a lovely coat of pale blue satin lined with the same delicate tone of mauve as that chosen for the sash of the going-away gown and turned back with revers of mauve satin covered with filet lace, embroidered in pale gold and aluminium. Her hat is to be arranged to correspond and trimmed with sprays of palest mauve wisteria.

A charming evening frock for the bride is of pale pink chiffon with silver embroideries, trimmed with knots and ends of palest blue ribbon, finished with silver tassels. Empire wreaths of leaves worked in silk ribbon in soft shades of pink and blue also adorn the front of the corsage.

A tea-gown shows also the same harmony of palest blue and pink, two colours which are evidently favourites of the bride. This tea-gown is arranged with an Empire coat of pale pink satin mousseline worn over a petticoat of palest blue, veiled with ivory white ninon, and trimmed with lace insertion.

Lady Minto's gown is of silver grey soft satin charmeuse with beautiful embroideries worked in many shades of gray, relieved here and there with a touch of palest blue. The draped skirt opens on the left side near the hem to show a panel of this beautiful embroidery. The bodice is finished with a chemisette and sleeves of very fine cream lace.

Lady Lansdowne will wear at the ceremony a beautiful dress of mauve cachemire de soie exquisitely embroidered in shades of mauve, gray and silver. The upper part of the bodice and the long, close-fitting sleeves are of toucked mauve net arranged over insertion bands of silver lace.

THE PRESENTS.

We have already published a few of the many presents received from friends in India and in addition the following have been received from England. To the Bride.—From the Duchess of Connaught, a jewelled pendant; Princess Patricia, of Connaught, a sunshade; the Marquis of Lansdowne, a diamond tiara; the Marchioness of Lansdowne, a diamond and emerald pendant; Captain Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (the bridegroom), a diamond ornament for the hair; the Duchess of St. Albans, a drawing; the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, a diamond and pearl necklace; the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, a jewelled bangle; Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, a bracelet; Lady Victoria Dawnay, a silver coffee pot and jug; Lady Emily Digby, a diamond and emerald pendant; the Earl of Cromer, a silver bowl—Lady Aileen Roberts, a chins stamp box; the Countess of Dundonald and the Ladies Jean and Marjorie Cochrane, a silver and] crystal clock; Katherine, Duchess of Westminster, an ormolu clock; Lady Helen Grosvenor, a silver and tortoiseshell box; the Hon. A. Strutt, an enamel bell; Lord and Lady Rothschild, a diamond and pink topaz pendant; Viscountess Crichton, a buckle; Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen, enamel collarette with diamond clusters; Lady Susan Dawnay, an enamel and silver pencil; Mrs. Dobell, a silver clock; Mr. G. Brennan two rolls of Kerry home; spun; Mrs. Astor, a blue enamel bandeau; Mrs. Harvey, Tennyson's Works; Foxham School, a silver-mounted engagement case; the employes on the Minto estate, a silver salver; Lord Farquhar, an emarald and ruby necklace and pendant; Lord Revelstoke, a brooch; Mr. Harry Graham, a silver candlestick; Miss Farquhar, a silver cup; Miss Alice Hughes, a picture; Mrs. Benson, a silver and enamel chain; Mr. F. H. Laidlaw, a picture; Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, a silver box; General and Mrs. Drummond, six books; and Mrs. Stoddart two silver and velvet frames.

To the bridegroom.—From the Duke of Connaught, a silver cup in case; the Empress Eugenie, a gilt rose bowl; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, a silver tea tray; the Earl and Countess of Kerry, a chest of plate; Lord Fitzmaurice, a Louis XVI clock; Lady Emily Digby, four entree dishes; Sir Edward and Lady Hope, a biscuit box; Lord Claud Hamilton, a tortoiseshell and gold box; Lady Claud Hamilton, sleeve links; Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, a silver inkstand and two candlesticks; the Earl of Tyrone and the Ladies Beresford, two silver toast racks; Lord and Lady Richard Cavendish a silver-mounted letter case; Lady Edward Cavendish two silver bon-bon dishes; Lord Ernest Hamilton, a calendar case; the Duchess of Sutherland, a silver jug; the Duke of Marlborough, a silver muffineer; Viscountess de Vesci, a fancy box; the Lansdowne House and Bowood households, a silver dessert set; the employes on the Bowood estate, a silver salver; the tenants of the Bowood estate, a silver tea and coffee set; the residents at Calne, a silver centrepiece; the Lansdowne estate staff, Kenmare and Waterville, a silver inkstand; the teachers of national schools on the Kerry estates, a silver tray; the Derreen employes and other friends, a silver potato ring; the Poor Clares, Kenmare, a stamped leather blotter; the Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., writing set and blotter; Major Cullam, a silver-mounted stick; Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, a clock in case Captain F. Farquhar, silver menu holders; Captain Mark Kerr, a picture; Mr. Thomas Baring, a jewelled watch; Captain Hereward Wake, a walking stick; the Ladies Aileen and Edwina Roberts, a vellum-bound blotter; Captain and Lady Susan Dawnay, a silver argyl; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith, a luncheon case; Captain H. D. McNeill, a liqueur table; the late Major Kyrle and Mrs. Money Kyrle, a silver bowl; Mr. Cyril Smith, a silver cigar-lighter; Lord Sanderson, a despatch box; Mr. and Mrs. Leveson-Gower, a book; the Hon. Claud and Mrs. Lambton, a box; Lord and Lady Sackville, a picture; Mr. Christopher Heseltine, a gold cigarette case; Colonel and Lady Florence Streatfeild, a silver candlestick; M. and Mme. Dominguez, a silver tankard; Colonel Bridgeman, two silver vases; the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, a silver bread basket; the Earl of March, two silver-mounted spirit decanters; the Earl of Crewe, a silver coffee pot; Mrs. Ducat, a silver bell; Miss Chaudos Pole, a pin; the Knight of Kerry and Lady Fitzgerald, a Sheffield cheese toaster; Earl and Countess Carrington, a pair of silver candlesticks; Major and Mrs. Rogers, a crystal and silver inkstand and silver fishing knife; the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, a silver tea set; the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, a letter case; Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, a silver basket; Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Hitchcock, a carriage clock; Mr. L. H. Smith, a picture; Miss M. Grant, a coffee table; the Hon. Claud and Lady Clodagh Anson, a silver cigarette box; the Earl of Durham, four silver candlesticks; Mr. Archibald Smith, a silver horn; the Hon. Edward and Lady Maud Ryder, four silver candlesticks; the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, a silver inkstand; Colonel and Mrs. H. Tomkinson, a silver taper-holder and a scarf pin; the Hon. Sir Eric and Lady Barrington, a clock; Colonel Burn-Murdoch, a hunting crop; the Earl of Powis, a gold and tortoiseshell box; Captain Rivers Bulkeley, a silver-glit sugar basin; Viscount Crichton, two silver toast-racks; Mrs. Henry Lascelles, a walking stick; Dr. Mayberry, a cigarette box; Lady Frances Gresley, a luncheon basket; the Earl of Ilchester, two silver waiters; Mr. G. Brennan, "Smith's History of Kerry"; Colonel the Hon. C. and Mrs. Harbord, two silver mounted decanters; Lieutenant-Colonel Lambton, a silver cigarette box; Captain Godfrey Heseltine, a gold cigar-cutter; Lady Mary Herbert, a silver beehive; Mme. Hortense Berton a silver paper-knife; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rechfort, a pair of silver candlesticks; the Dowager Marchioness of Bath, a clock in morocco case; Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence, case of desert knives and forks; Earl Cawdor, an enamel and gold pencil case; Lord Elphinstone, an enamel and gold pencil; Mrs. Vale, an inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. J. Renton, two silver candlesticks; the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, a pearl and diamond pin; Captain and Lady Margaret Spicer, muffineers and mustard pot in case; Mr. H. A. Tomkinson and Mr. W. T. Hodgson, a silver jug; Lady Norah Churchill, two silver candlesticks; Lady Audrey Anson, a gold penknife; Viscount and Viscountess Hampden, an antique oak table; Captain and Mrs. J. W. Burns, a silver-mounted blotter; Countess Winterton, a revolving book case; the Countess of Lichfield, a silver scythe bread-cutter.

OUT of the money received during the Papal Jubilee, Pius X has set apart a million lire for the restoration and decoration of St. Peter's and the Vatican. The pavement of St. Peter's is to be entirely renewed, and the interior walls of the cupola are to be restored. The Pope has further reserved a sum of 100,000 lire for his tomb in the vaults of St. Peter's.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REVIVING HOME RAILS.

Motor Profits.

THE HUMBER RECONSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Before the end of this year, one may confidently say there will, with ordinary luck, be a very considerable improvement in Home Railway values. Of course, nobody can prevent political complications, and may be the financial difficulties of the Government will have an adverse influence, but on the whole the chances are for a considerable revival. The placing of coal contracts on a more satisfactory basis just recently is reminding the market of the possibilities, and causinp a better feeling and a genuine investment inquiry on a small scale. During the year the falling-off in traffic, like the falling-off in trade, has been unusually pronounced. The showing is not now so bad, and many hope that next year will see the decline arrested, and in any case any falling-off in traffic in 1909 should be more than off-set by the savings in normal working expenditure.

LEOPOLDINA'S POOR TRAFFICS.

It has been a matter for some surprise among shareholders and other interested in Brazilian railways that while the San Paulo Railway has been piling up big increases and now records a gain in gross revenue since July 1 of £253,525, another Brazilian coffee carrier, the Leopoldina, has been doing very poorly and publishes a gross decrease for the whole year to date of £51,415. The Leopoldina decrease is due to a falling-off in the amount of coffee carried, while the San Paulo's increase is accounted for by exactly the opposite circumstance—a big expansion in the coffee traffic. It certainly seems puzzling but the explanation is really simple. The Rio coffee carried by the Leopoldina is of lower grade than the Santos coffee dealt with by the San Paulo. The price of the article having fallen very low indeed, despite, or as some say on account of, the valorization scheme, buyers have been able to secure the better coffee at a low price, and have, consequently, shown little inclination to buy Rio coffee. Many planters have therefore not taken the trouble to send their produce down to the port to the shipped, and the Leopoldina Railway has consequently suffered.

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK.

It is, of course, a far cry to April, when the Leopoldina report will make its appearance, but it is possible to give a pretty accurate estimate of what the results are likely to be. The gross decrease to date is £51,415, and for the whole year it will probably be at least £53,000, this in spite of the fact that 120 miles of extra line are being worked. With the increased mileage, operating expenses are likely to be decidedly heavy, while practically £30,000 extra will be required for the Preference dividend this time. To set against this the company will have exemption from the duties to which the chairman referred in his speech last May. To pay one per cent. on the Ordinary requires £58,000, and last year 4½ per cent. was distributed. It would seem, therefore, as if 3½ per cent. is about as much as shareholders need look for. Many market men expect an even bigger drop than this. Nor is the outlook for the beginning of next year particularly encouraging, for the railway began the current twelve months very well, and the traffics for the first few weeks of the New Year will be comparing with good returns at the beginning of 1908.

ROLLS-ROYCE PROFITS.

The Rolls-Royce directors are evidently rather pleased with themselves, for they send out a covering circular with their annual report, and the circular is eulogistic of their efforts. Well, perhaps, in this season of disaster for motor concerns, they have some reason to be satisfied. At any rate, profits have gone up from £5,390 to £9,063, which is in the right direction. Moreover, the board is conservative. It pays the 6 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary, and then applies 5,376 to writing down plant and preliminary expenses. May I not, while commending this sound policy, point out that it is a "sign of the times" in the motor world? The balance of £1,021 is carried forward. The directors notify that they will be calling up more of the uncalled capital ere long. The new works are now in full working order. The directors are in the happy position of being able to say that the demand continues in excess of the output.

F. I. A. T. CAB.

Possibly there is a note of warning to be struck from the F. I. A. T. Motor Cab Company's report. Naturally, supporters of the older motor cab companies do not show any backwardness in criticising chances of new comers. Equally naturally, the older companies have to face the competition of all the new arrivals. In fact, a little later, the growing competition and the heavy depreciation are the two items that will be pointed out by the chairman of the older companies as the causes of falling profits. "Very sorry, gentlemen, but the unexpected competition," and so on. So long as the public do not allow false hopes of profits to be aroused, there is no harm in supporting motor-cab issues Unfortunately, some of these are as much of use in obtaining aid for a manufacturing company, for which they supply orders, as anything else. The F.I.A.T. Motor-Cab report is an unsatisfactory document. For the first fifteen months, the results are a debit balance of £3,766. There has been much delay in obtaining the delivery of chasis, and the instruction of drivers and a dispute with the maintenance contractors have hampered the company. It has now 180 complete cabs. The company is now undertaking its own maintenance, and has removed its garage. It is to be hoped that the next report will be more satisfactory, now that the adverse influences have been removed.

HUMBER RECONSTRUCTION.

Those who watched the affairs of Humber (Limited) will be in no way surprised by the news of reconstruction. For some time past the market has busied itself with rumours of a scheme. It accompanies the long delayed report. We may, perhaps, first set out the details of the latter. There is actually a loss on the year's trading of £23,082. Not, be it noted, a failure to justify capitalisation, but an actual trading loss! It does not require a commercial genius to effect such a result as that. Business in the car branch fell off in the spring and summer, it is said, and a large proportion of those contracted for was not taken. The general depression of trade, competition at reduced prices, and the consequent disposal of a large portion of company's cars at unremunerative prices are given as excuses. In other words, the company over-produced substantially, and had to pay the penalty. The establishment charges were at once cut down, and so a part of the loss was averted. The Beeston works are closed, and this will, it is thought, effect economies, and enable the company to meet increasing competition. So far, there has been difficulty in disposing of the works not required. Cycle results have been satisfactory. These are the statements. It can be said at once they are astounding. Anybody with a mere theoretical knowledge of the motor industry could have anticipated the bad times for the motor industry. But the company seems to have gone on with its heavy production, and courted disaster. More explanation than is vouchsafed in the report is wanted of this short-sighted policy and these terribly disastrous results.

THE SCHEME.

Now for the scheme for raising the fresh capital, which the Humber directors find so necessary. As a partial excuse, the board point to the present state of the money market, and the fact that the motor industry has now to be conducted to some extent on a credit basis. We give the Humber directors credit for seeing the coming necessity for the cheap car, just as the Rudge Whitworth directors in days gone by foresaw the necessity for the cheap bicycle. But surely the Humber board must have been wanting in the genius of the board of that cycle concern, which by intelligent anticipation managed to avert all trade difficulties and kept the company a sound dividend payer. On the face of it, the Humber board have shown a lamentable deficiency somewhere. But to return to the scheme, which is one of drastic reconstruction. The present capital is £600,000. The new capital will be £550,000. The present £250,000 of 6 per cent. Preference shares are to be assessed pro rata at a higher degree than the Ordinary! True they are to receive 8 per cent. shares, perferential as to interest and capital, but they are to be of 13s. 4d. paid value on a £1 share. The Ordinary shareholders receive share per share also, but their new Ordinary will be 15s. paid. The meetings to approve the scheme will be held at Coventry on Wednesday of next week. The scheme involves the retention of the present board. That seems a pity. The history of the company has been anything but highly successful financially under the present chairmanship. True in two years there was an Ordinary dividend. But it only led to another share issue at a substantial premium. And almost immediately there is disaster. The shareholders should bestir themselves and not accept this scheme without drastic action. It is most unfortunate that the directors have thought fit to put forward this scheme practically in the Christmas holidays.

VENEZUELA.

Possibly no great commotion will be occasioned among Venezuelan bondholderrs by the news of Castro's downfall. He was a more than usually pronounced type of scoundrel, and the fact that he has gone may awaken a feeling of hope that some day Venezuela may have a notion of financial honesty. It will be recalled that nearly three years ago Castro temporarily retired from the Presidency and left General Gomez, the new President, in charge of the Government. It is not particularly useful to recite afresh the misdeeds of Venezuela commercially and financially. Strained relations have existed with most countries. The French Cable Company's troubles and the withdrawal of the concession, the quarrel with the American asphalt company, and other incidents will be recalled. The power of the Congress had been reduced to practically nil, and information as to revenue and expenditure was neither reliable nor freely forthcoming. There has been little to encourage bondholders to believe in the comparatively recently recognized debt service. Whether a new era will set in with Gomez remains to be seen. He has a great opportunity, and any reform will be a revelation.

THE SOUDAN BURDEN.

Egypt's Interest in the Nile.

In his note on the Egyptian Budget for 1909 (transmitted by the Press Association's Cairo correspondent) Mr. Paul Harvey, Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, says the year 1908 has not been a period of economic prosperity for Egypt, but the situation is, in fact, essentially sounder now than it has been for some years past The portion of the expenditure of the reserve fund which has incurred the severest criticism is that which has been devoted to the Soudan. The criticism is natural: it results from a very proper reluctance to spend money, which can be profitably utilised at home, on distant purposes of which the benefit to Egypt is not at first sight apparent. The criticism is, however, based on an incomplete understanding of a large political and economic problem.

The essence of Egypt's property, Mr. Harvey continues, is the water of the Nile. The diminution of this supply, particularly in the critical summer months, would involve an incalculable loss to Egypt. But this would at once result if the Nile water were diverted, as it very well might be, to the irrigation of the Soudan. It is to maintain the supply intact at its source that Egypt holds the Soudan. Unfortunately the Soudan is not held without sacrifice. A vast country, almost entirely undeveloped, with out communication, largely occupied by unruly tribes, needs expenditure on its administration considerably in excess of its annual revenue. To remedy this situation two objects must be pursued —the development of the country's resources and internal security. For both these purposes capital expenditure is necessary. It is for these reasons that the Egyptian Government thinks it necessary to continue to devote a certain measure of its capital expenditure to the Soudan, being convinced that by such a policy alone can Egypt hope in due course to be relieved of the charge of an annual subsidy to the Soudanese Budget. The soundness of this policy has been proved by the growth in eight years of the Soudan revenue from £E,187,500 to £E 1,000,000, and the reduction last year of the Egyptian annual subsidy from £E 253,000 to £E.208,000.

The relaying of portions of the railway north of Khartoum has become necessary by reason of the deterioration of the line with light rails so long ago as 1899. The old rails, when taken up, will serve for the extension of the line south of Khartoum, which is necessary on economic and strategic grounds.

MR. P. G. JACOBS, Sanitary Engineer, Bengal is convalescent after an operation and may resume duty at the end of the present week.

DESPITE the Spanish Government's efforts, emigration from Spain to South America takes alarming proportions. In some districts the men of the working classes have departed in a body, leaving their families in complete destitution. In certain villages in the neighbourhood of Cadiz there are whole streets o deserted houses.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 13.

I UNDERSTAND that Mr. G. Sheshaderi, B.Sc., who is the Professor of Geology in the Hyderabad Medical School, and has for the past few years been rearing a farm near the Limgampilly Gardens for the production and development of silk-worms, is about to publish an exhaustive brochure on his pet theme—the silk-worm. The work, it is said, will be edited by an ex-Surgeon of the Nizam's Army, who is a Master of Arts of the Madras University and a profound scientist, and it is possible it will make good reading to those interested in the silk-worm. I am not aware if the author has been patronised by Government with a grant-in-aid, but if he has not, I think that some recognition should be bestowed on his labours, as he well deserves it.

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The Secunderabad Convent of St. Ann has just re-opened after the Christmas vacation, and I have had an opportunity of reading the Report submitted by the Inspector of European Aided Schools to the First Assistant Resident, dated 19th December last, after his inspection and examination of the said Convent and the St. Joseph's Orphanage, which is attached to it. Every portion of the Report speaks in the highest terms of the teachers and taught of both schools, and I sincerely wish that the other local institutions scored equally in the estimation of the Inspector. In his opening remarks, Mr. Seaton, M. A. (Oxon), says the numbers of the two institutions are continually on the increase but increased efficiency accompanies increased numbers. The opening of the Industrial School in Bolarum has partly relieved the pressure on the St. Joseph's Orphanage but leaves the St. Ann's Convent unaffected. It is in the latter that the great increase has taken place, and is likely to go on doing so, so great is the public confidence in the good teaching of this institution. A particularly satisfactory point this year was the exceptionally good attendance on the days of the examination. The total number on the rolls of the combined institutions—exclusive of Standards VIII and IX, which were not examined—is 220, and of this number 211 were present, which gives a percentage of 96. This is excellent, writes Mr. Seaton, and is in marked contrast to the other European Aided Schools which he examined. He then goes as to say that the English thoroughout the school is good and supplies proof of very careful teaching. He congratulates everybody connected with this institution on the outcome of the year's work, and observes "to produce such good results—all without exception—they must have worked their very best." The Report also notes that Mesdames Seaton and Duxbury were present on the second day of the examination, relieving the Inspector of the burden of examining the needle-work, singing and calisthenics, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with all three, but especially the needle-work, which in quantity and quality left nothing to be desired. In the list of the girls "honourably mentioned," I find that the St. Ann's School had eleven amongst the Lower and Upper Preparatory Classes, and the St. Joseph's Orphanage two in the Upper Preparatory. In Standards I to VII, St. Ann's claimed seven and St. Joseph's six, namely, St. Ann's Convent Standard I, Miss E. Lawrence; II, Miss P. Kennett; III, Misses Nita Brighte and E. King; IV, Miss Helen Lins; V, Miss N. Madeira; VI, Misses Rosie Raymond and P. Pherozshaw; and VII, Miss Anna Briggs. St. Joseph's Convent: Standard I, Miss C. Lynch; II, Miss B. Carton; II, Miss A. Robertson; IV, Miss S. D'Souza; V, Miss M. Joseph; and VI, Miss M. Pereira. Needless to say that each of these pupils has been promoted one class higher. I might as well add that this Convent teaches up to the Matriculation standard and it is intended in the near future to introduce the Junior and Senior Cambridge Examinations. Music is taught and pupils are prepared for the Trinity College. French and Latin enter into the curriculum of studies, as well as Drawing and Painting. Monsieur Vinay, the Professor in French, is popular amongst the pupils, and Father Barrett, who is in charge of the Boys' Section, is credited with taking much interest in his trust. Nobody will grudge the St. Ann's Convent the success it has attained in the past and which it is likely to achieve in the future, under the guiding hand of its zealous and indefatigable staff of Nuns, all of whom deserve the greatest praise for the results of the last public examination.

INDIAN MOTORING PROBLEM.

Is Long Distance Touring Possible?

THE question is often asked both here and in England: "Is long distance motor touring possible in India by the ordinary motorist with an ordinary touring car?" No doubt some few cars have done the journey between Bombay and Calcutta, but those, we believe, have been cars brought out specially for the purpose, driven by experts, with specially made arrangements for petrol to be sent to them. In few cases has any record been left of the route taken, or how the motorists fared on the way, and what accommodation was afforded by the Dak bungalows on the route, so that the question: "Is it reasonably possible to tour in India," is left unanswered.

Now an attempt is going to be made to answer it on Sunday from the Great Eastern Hotel, Captain Leather's 18-25 Siddley Car, ordinary standard model, started on a trip to Bombay, taking in a number of the principal cities on the way. This car has just run down from Peshawar without a hitch of any kind and now starts, with Mr. J. A. Taylor on board and Mr. Hibbert at the wheel no special arrangements have been made for petrol. They intend carrying about thirty gallons with them from Calcutta, which is expected to last until Allahabad, where petrol can be obtained. The car will carry three people with the ordinary amount of luggage.

The car is fitted with plain tread Dunlop tyres in front, and grooved Dunlops on the back wheels; and two spare covers and five tubes will be carried. The tyres on the car have already done the journey to Peshawar and back, and look as if they would carry on right to the journey's end, and have therefore not been changed. It is intended to give a detailed account of the incidents of the trip, the route taken, the state of the Grand Trunk Road, and some of the roads branching off it.

The programme for the first day's journey was to Dumka, a distance of about 200 miles, where there is a Rest House.

THE Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill Committee met on the 18th instant.

THE Indian Railway Budget for 1909-1910 will be framed on the basis of expenditure of £12,000,000. Among the new lines which will be actively proceeded with in the next official year, are the Allahabad-Rae-Bareli and the Itarsi-Nagpur Railways.

TREZA.

Treza opened the door of the caravan and sat down carefully on the top of the steps, hushing the year-old child which moved impatiently in her unaccustomed arms, emitting soft little sounds, as it tried to go to sleep again.

It was three o'clock on a July night, and the light of the low moon and the paler daylight struggling up before dawn, showed the heavy indefinite outlines of thatched cottages in an irregular village street. The houses stood all on one side of the way, perched high above the road, at the top of flights of brick steps; for when the river was full the narrow backwater crawled up from the end of this straggling street and covered the Lammas lands which lay between the village and the river.

Three or four caravans (all that remained of the village feast) were huddled between the raised ground and the backwater, which lay still on this windless morning under a thin blanket of mist, showing between its shadowy reed-beds as white as a patch of belated snow.

Treza shut her eyes and leaned her head against the panels of the caravan half-door. A faint smell of varnish reminded her that hairpins might scratch its green and yellow glories, and removing one hand cautiously from under the baby, she loosened her hair, letting it fall, dark and heavy, on her check print gown.

She was a workhouse child, born in the house schooled and trained for service there, and knowing nothing else of the world except the Chaple school treat to which the workhouse girls were invited every year. Treza had been to ten treats before she was fifteen and old enough to go out to service, possessed of two print gowns, a black straw hat, and a two-and elevenpenny umbrella, besides other less dazzling luxuries.

She was as good at schooling as any village child of her age, and could scrub and sew. But she had never been in a shop, never had a penny to spend, and when she saw the inside of her mistress's house and was privileged to sleep in a room with only one bed in it she felt that she was homeless in a strange land.

Treza was a silent girl. She had learned by experience that any conversational excursion beyond the routine talk of work or things to eat generally resulted in what the authorities called "bad words." Bad words were meaningless to Treza. They came from the world outside, as did the talk of chaplains and visiting ladies, the glories of the Chapel treat, and the wretched derelicts who could be seen trudging to the casual ward. Treza learned no more about "outside" from these glimpses than we know of a kaleidoscope from its patterns.

At her new place Treza, dazed by the newness and the smallness and the luxury of the little farmhouse, developed a talent for doing everything in the wrong way.

She was so accustomed to leaving by time-table that an order to get dinner ten minuts earlier than usual presented itself to her as a personal injustice. A calf might wedge its head into a gap in the fence, and lament mournfully for hours before Treza, carrying chicken food to young turkeys, would notice it. She thought calves always made odd noises; she thought "someone migat have fixed it that-a-way on purpose." To do anything without direct orders would be "interfering," but anyone who lent a hand in Treza's own work was met with fierce resentment. To give her help was to put her to shame—to brand her as idle and incompetent.

All this was so unlike the temper of the usual little servant, who delights to have a finger in every pie but her own, that the Upway Farm people perceived Trezs to be "only up to Wednesday night," and chaffed her good-humouredly on the subject. It seemed likely enough to poor little Treza, who knew she was not like her neighbours; the very saucepan lids as she scoured them reflected outlandishly dark eyes and heavy black bair. She spoke differently to the east-country people. Probably she "was" what old Felce called "a little deficiency." It was annoying, but not tragic. There had been so many people like that in the House, who seemed contented enough as they chuckled in corners, safe from the iron routine which bound the sound-minded and able-bodied.

But though her position was not tragic it was lonely. It is a misfortune, on a farm, to differ from the regulation pattern. The cart-horses must be of even sizes to make a good team; the one white duck in a Rouen brood is the first selected for slaughter; the very eggs for market sell better if they are all one size and shape.

It was not a spirit of adventure which made the girl, at the end of her year's service, nod a grave acquiescence to "Krellin's missus" when she asked her to travel in the car avan and mind the new baby.

The Krellins were "different" too. When she lived with them she had food and clothes and shelter, and escaped the endless preachings about what to do with her wages, which always ended in her being taken to the post-office and pushing the coins under a bar to Mrs. Punnett, which seemed to be the end of them. And the Krellins' mode of life was hardly stranger to her than the daily round of the farmhouse.

Treza was to start at dawn to rejoin the Krellins who had gone the evening before with the swing-boats to secure a good pitch at the next fair. Old Bert would come directly with the horse, and would want a cup of tea before starting. Treza, who had been "on the road" a fortnight, found nothing alarming in the loneliness, the dimness, and the mist. It was as homelike as the rest of "outside," on less, no more.

As she looked down the street, a tiny, wavering light hurried out of the dimness. As it came nearer, skimming along at about the level of her eyes, it brought with it a sound of panting breath and of loose stones crunching in the roadway. A man stopped his bicycle, and almost fell off it by the rear-wheel of the van.

For a moment he could not get breath enough to speak, and made hurried motions with his hands, as though to urge on a laggard.

His voice came to him suddenly before he had decided on his words. Instead of the appeal he would have made, he blundered into the heart of his fear.

"They'll hang me if they get me!" he said, and then the panting took him again, and he stood staring at her. "My grandfather was hung," Treza said; "he had stole sheep."

"I wish," the man gasped, "I wish ——" He set his foot on the step and pushed against the door. "Let me in," he begged. "I'm not five minutes ahead!"

The gasping turned to sobs.

"He looked," the man went on disjointedly, "when he was dead he looked——First time I've seen a man dead."

"You've 'killed' someone!" Treza cried, anger blazing up in her face. "You "ought" to been hung."

The man turned a little so that the cold light showed abject terror in his face. Behind him the mist rose from the water in little wreaths to meet the sunrise. The girl held his blank gaze for a moment, and in her grave eyes disgust succeeded surprise, and pity blotted out disgust.

"Go in!" she said authoritatively; "go and cover yourself up on the bed, and I'll lay the baby longside you."

She did not beg him to do the child no harm. It was human and therefore he feared it. Treza saw him shrink from its touch, while his eyes astonished and terrified, followed her to the door.

Barefoot, she wheeled the bicycle into shallow water and laid it down noiselessly.

The pursuers came and went away again in haste.

Treza sat at the tail of the van as it jolted mile after mile under the morning sky, listening to restless movements inside the door.

When old Bert stopped to water his horses the man stole out, thrust something into her hand, and ran. Treza climbed to the top of the van and, shading her eyes, looked towards the town. The gold piece in her palm seemed to burn and sting. On the far side of the field someone was running down a cart-track—to freedom or the gallows!

Bert, coming back with full pails, saw the girl standing rigid with arm outflung. He was too late to catch the glint of something turning, spinning in the air, falling among the yellow-green heads of wheat.

"What nonsense ha' "you" been up to?" he demanded.

"Throwing 'way muck," said Treza.

(E. M. Goodman in the "Westminster Gazette.")

THE JOKE OF "PUNCH."

WHEN one comes to think of it, there is something really very comic about a comic paper, observes a London correspondent, I do not mean so much the side which was dealt with by Sir W. S. Gilbert in Jack Point's song "Do you know that you're paid to be funny?" and was explained with an even deeper insight in Mr. Owen Seaman's verse about the seamy side of motley. Everyone has seen the joke of high spirits, chaff, persiflage, and happy nonsense being organised and set to fill a certain number of pages on a regular day each week, probably with a cash-day each month. If no comic paper existed, how incredulous everyone would be when someone proposed and explained a scheme to start one! It would be considered the joke of the year. Someone would point out as a chief weakness of the scheme that a comic paper could surely not come out the same day each week. Nobody made a good joke every day in the week I can imagine another critic pointing out that humour is an important and even necessary thing, and produces excellent virtues in a nation; but men cannot live for long in a state of humour any more than they can live in a state of war, so a comic paper staff should be organised like a military staff, ready to act when the time came, but in the meantime making every possible preparation and exercising themselves each day in the art. When the time was propitious, let them advance and publish at long intervals, and so on. It is easy to imagine how daft the project at first would seem. But the funniest thing about a comic paper is really the side represented by the offices in brick and stone the commissionaire, the clerks, the timekeeper, the cashier, the ledgers. It is, I think, impossible for even the dullest man to walk down Bouverie-street past the handsome new offices of "Punch," with their tremendously prosperous look, the smart commissionaire—think of Punchinello, the Italian vagabond, with a commissionaire!—the clerks moving up and down, the windows of his establishment mounting to heaven, and not chuckle. Punch, the leering old rascal, with his finger at his nose, is shown in gold set in the ironwork at the door, but everyone knows that he is Mr. Punch and that he has—or had—a pocket-book—Mr. Punch's pocket-book!—which he published once a year. He has had exhibitions of his drawings in Bond-street at long intervals, but now he is coming out—table, chairs, originals, note-books, relics, and all—into the open, and the beginning of his exhibition at the Leicester Galleries this week has aroused the curiosity of the whole London public and the reflections I have committed to this rather lengthy paragraph. Relics of "Punch's" past, I am told, are pouring in from all parts of the country It is going to be a very serious business.

THE CHRISTMAS CARD LAUREATE.

There are few people who will be more widely read than Miss Burnside, for her work takes wings to all parts of the world—from London town, in old England, to Dawson City, in young Canada, to Australia, India—wherever our English "boys" and "girls" look for a message from friends at home, says a writer in a contemporary. Simple, sincere, with frequent suggestions of religious thought, reminding one of Frances Ridley Havergal, her quatrains and couplets are as welcome in winter as a sprig of holly or a robin-redbreast.

A typical lady of the old school—kind, conservative, charming, and courteous—the Christmas-card poetess has long made her home with her old friend, Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey, the novelist. They live at Putney, in a house which is the pink of orderly perfection, as neat as a new pin, with a very pretty garden, in which Miss Burnside finds her greatest pleasure and recreation, for gardening is her great hobby. She is, unfortunately, totally deaf, the result of illness when she was a young girl, and it was in consequence of this that her first ambition, to be a composer and musician, was abandoned for the work of writing verse. Her name first appeared on a Christmas-card when she was little more than fourteen—all she can recollect of it is the significant fact that it was promptly accepted and published by an important firm—and she has been successfully "carolling" ever since.

Miss Burnside writes quickly, but she sometimes finds it a little hard, after a holiday, to get into the swing of work. Her busy year, however, is a short one, for the verses must all be completed between November and March. She has already written over 125 poems ready for the Christmas of 1909. Sometimes she can "polish off" from eight to ten in a day, and, oddly enough, she has often found the motion and vibration of a train help for her to rhythm and rhyme.

The idea of the "musical Christmas-card"—long cherished by Miss Burnside—will probably increase in popularity year by year. It is a favourite design of the Queen's, the words being set to music, for her Majesty's card, by Mrs. M. A. C. Salmond, a composer whom Miss Burnside calls her "musical half."

It must be remembered that Miss Burnside has been writing Christmas greetings for thirty years or otherwise the record of six thousand poems would be almost too startling to be believed. She always aims at variety, and it is interesting to hear, from such an authority on the subject, that the standard of excellence in verses required is much higher than in former times. She says that such work is a pleasant occupation for ladies, but it means, to succeed, the possession above everything else of talent and originality.

PRINCELY fees are obtained by a coterie of lawyers in New York for advise how to defraud the American Treasury. Mr. W. F. Wakeman, formerly appraiser at the port of New York, has stated before the Ways and Means Committee, which is studying tariff reform, that in one case a certain lawyer received £16,000 in a single fee for advising clients how to import foreign goods into America without paying full duty. Congressman Champ Clark, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, quoted another case in which a merchant in New York paid a fee of £30,000 to a lawyer to give him instructions how to beat the Government out of duties on silk mixed with wool. He added that immense fortunes were made in this way.

FAIR WARNING.

At this time of year there is a dangerous germ about Don't you swallow it! The disease develops with fearful rapidity. Though not fatal, it is certainly terrible, and the crisis is a veritable agony. All sense of everything seems to be leaving one and yet one is painfully aware of shaking knees and trembling hands. Then a merciful curtain is drawn, and one can sit up and take nourishment as if nothing had happened. Just as children try to catch german measles because they imagine that a good time is in store for them, so do grown-up people wish for this complaint. Warning falls as snow on the desert, but I am in a position to suggest the best and proper treatment, for I have passed through the shadows already. I have just recovered from— I forget the Latin name—Amateur Theatricals.

I cannot tell you in what stately home I contracted it, because I like to leave my articles behind in the path of the past. The other day I was rash enough to mention that an audience consisted mainly of the villagers and the gardener's twelve children. The gardener wrote to me and said that he was much annoyed, as he had not twelve children, only eleven. But one cannot always excuse oneself on the grounds that one's articles are published a year too soon, in short for posterity. The worst of living is that somebody is sure to ask whether one's writings are true. A lady, whom I respect, referring to a paper dealing with one Cynthia, said, "Now, tell me honestly, was that all true?" and when I replied, "Not the girl," even then she did not know what to think. Anyhow, in this article there is truth.

Some people have been persistently good to me. Whenever that has happened I have never known what to do, since I am not rich, but I am lonely. My inclination has been to offer perpetual homage. If, for instance, I am asked for a fortnight's shooting, I am so grateful that I would like to say: "I cannot bear to leave." If a lady—this is an exceedingly rare event—I do not mean a lady, but what fellows—says that she prefers my poetry to my prose, I am inclined to send her my blank verse plays to read until she does not even write to say "Thank you." And if, to sum up my unfortunate case, the most beautiful woman in the world were to smile upon me, instead of at me, the best thing that I could do, I suppose, would be not to say anything to her about it. Well, to cut the cackle, these people who had always been so kind suddenly asked me to do something for them, to stage-manage and to take part in a play. They suggested one of my own masterpieces but when I told them about the scenery they thought that one by Pinero would have to do. I promised to be with them seven days before the night, knowing my part and all about the play. I arrived and forthwith everybody concerned began to rehearse; except the leading lady, one of the young men, and the villain, none of whom could possibly come that day nor the next. A stage was being put up in the drawing-room, so we repaired to the billiard-room.

Beyond having to explain frequently that the fireplace and not the billiard table was the audience and trying to wither one of the men who thought that it would be better to have it the other way round, as in Act 2 he had to stand with his back to the fireplace. I thought that they read their parts well. When we tried to act the play it went differently. The "lover" insisted that he had his own conception of the character. He was a good-looking chap; I should say that he depended on this fact for his love-making in real life. However, he was good enough to suggest four or five different ways of improving my own performance.

One of the ladies always asked "Is it me?" before repeating her lines, but she assured me that, of course, she would not do so on the night. The rehearsal went on in this sort of way: "And you love him?" A long pause. "Is it me? Yes." "And you will be kind to him." A long pause. "Is it me? Oh I will, I will. Don't tell me. Oh! I know! If he were walking about the ragged streets without a back, I mean if he were walking about the back streets, well, of course, if you laugh I can't do it walking about the street without a rag to his back, that's what I said all along. I would sake things for his make." Then somebody suggested that a brisk walk would be a good thing before lunch.

The young man who had not arrived was said to be an unpaid professional rather than an amateur but a letter came to say that he had got jaundice. And when the stage was fixed, the wigs were paid for, the programmes printed, and the villain bound over to refrain from galloping about the Fife roads under the delusions that he was hunting, and the point past where nasty things were said about my manners, the leading lady got a wire to say that she must go home at once.

We decided to abandon Pinero's play. One of the performers came up and said to me, "Its really rather a good thing, because James would have spoilt it." Then James came up, and said, "It's really rather a good thing, because Joan would have spoilt it. Indeed, everybody thought it a good thing because everybody else would have spoilt it.

Since a hundred and fifty people had accepted invitations something had to be done, and I was told that a variety entertainment must be provided. "You might do a duologue," my hostess said to me; "don't be so silly, you can do it with somebody." Luckily for me the somebody was determined that the duologue at least should be a success. We decided on "A Marriage has been Arranged," and she pointed out my failings so amusingly that I was convinced that she ought to have managed the Pinero play. "I wonder if you think as slowly as you talk"—"Can't you be vulgar, you are not quite natural enough here, don't you think?"—"I do wish that you really had had a great trouble; your mouth isn't bitter enough: perhaps if you were a moustache—" But I interrupted her with "When I did wear a moustach it was a great trouble. Couldn't you say in the piece 'You are the most boring man I ever met' instead of 'the most vulgar'? Then I could go on talking slowly, though I don't believe that I do talk slowly." She agreed to do this, and the performance was a great success. But if you had seen her act you would understand how, for the first time in my life, I found myself trying in vain to persuade myself that some of the applause that rewarded our efforts was meant for me. We did not take the calls separately. I may be slow, but I was quick enough for that.

There was to be a minute, following the singing of "My luv is like a red, red rose," danced by, let me say, since I do not want to be personal, Gladys and John. Our hostess and aline of the duologue and myself watched a rehearsal. The performers were dressed splendidly and they sang charmingly though John told Gladys she was not in tune. "Aline" said to me as the minuet began, "What a good-tempered girl she is! She doesn't seem to mind what anybody says to her, and doesn't she oursey beautifully!" Our hostess interrupted the dance with "You know that dance ought to go quicker. When I did it at Chelsea we did it much quicker, and we swayed." John declared that he had said that it ought to go quicker. "Yes," said our hostess, "and you ought to sway." "How do you mean?" asked John, and "Of course I know that we ought to sway," said Gladys. "Then why not sway?" our hostess persisted. "It's not worth doing it at a rehearsal," came the answer over the footlights. "Why! I've swayed since I saw two!"

"I've never swayed," said John.

"He's never swayed!" cried our hostess, triumphantly, "and I believe you forgot all about it." The band struck up again, and the dance proceeded but there was no swaying preceptible. "Darling," said our hostess, "if you don't sway you shall dance," and "Aline" hurriedly suggested that I should go over our parts upstairs. When we returned our hostess was applauding the performance and saying, "Really, John's and Gladys's turn can't be better."

Perhaps it would be a good thing in warning you not to take part in a play if I were to give you some of the programme of our variety entertainment. You are bound to get the disease, but, believe me, this form of it is better. If anybody drops dead, somebody else can always do a skirt dance or recite "The Women of Mumbles Head," and one bad turn only enhances the value of the next.

1. Comic Song in Character.—This had been sung by the performer repeatedly over a period of seven years, and so he was word perfect.

2. Sentimental French Song.—Sung by a very pretty woman in a very pretty dress and voice; no harm done.

3. Cornish Stories.—By myself. Somebody said that he knew that they were not my stories, because he had read them in the "Evening Standard."

4. Quarrelling Duet and Dance.—Done very naturally, and if you had been at the rehearsals you would not have wondered:

5. Minuet.—They swayed.

6. Duologue.—The minister said afterwards "You deleeberate deleevery was an excellent foil to her leddy ship's impetuoseety."

7. Interval for refreshments.—And, really, as I write I am reminded that I have not had anything to eat for a long time.— John Savile Judd in the "St. James's."

JOHN BURNS, M. P.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

To many the most interesting figure in British public life to-day is the picturesque labour leader John Burns, M. P. Less than twenty years ago he represented to the public mind all that was incendiary and revolutionary. To-day men look upon him as holding a firm rein upon the runaway coach of labour. He is the first labour leader to reach the cabinet rank in England. He began life as a machinist at seventy-five cents a week, educated himself and has grown up through radicalism to be the idol of conservative and sober social thinkers. Sydney Brooks writes of the stormy career of this remarkable man in "Harper's Weekly." He says in part:

To look down from one of the galleries on John Burns sitting on the Treasury bench is to see apparently an old man. The hair is almost snow-white; the forehead pale, spreading, and deeply lined; his movements as he adjusts his eye glasses and reads over his official papers are leisurely and might even seem fatigued. But wait a moment. Wait till he lifts his face and you catch a glimpse of his great brown, clear, burning eyes. Or wait till he rises to address the House, electrical alertness speaking from every gesture, from the very poise of the body, power and passion in his voice, his whole bearing eager, defiant, welcoming the combat. Or see him again on the Terrace outside—a thick, square man in a blue reefer suit, his head thrown massively back, tramping up and down with free and swinging stride. You would not then think him old. Still less would you think so if you walked with him through the streets or parks, among his own people, giving and exchanging salutations, patting a youngster on the head, helping to fish out a bal that has fallen into the Serpentine, showing a boy how to handle a cricket-bat, skipping over the ropes with the girls, congratulating the mothers jesting with the policemen, the very picture of jest health, and jollity. The workmen know him and love him. They recognize in him the biggest man that their class in England has yet produced. And John Burns knows them and loves them in return and uses both his knowledge and his affection to rebuke, chastise them, and make them elevate themselves. Himself a non-smoker and a total abstainer he never shirks from rubbing in his conviction tha there is little the Government can do for the workingman compared with what the workingman can do for himself. No man has spoken out more strongly against drink and betting. No man has insisted more trenchantly that social and industrial reform must begin with the individual.

It is here where he parts company with Mr. Keir Hardie and his followers. They are Socialists, look to the State for everything proclaim it as a natural right of every man to have remunerative work found for him and are swiftly, as it seems to me rousing the labouring classes to a very ugly mood John Burns hates nothing so much as the thought of the English workingman becoming a prey to that cringing, shirking pauparisation which Keir Hardie holds out as the highest social ideal. John Burns wishes to see the workingman brave, upright, and, above all, independent. From the very first he has had the profoundest contempt for the charity-mongers, vicarious philathropists whose policy of spoon-feeding the unemployed ends, as he says "in the demoralisation of the donors and the degradation of recipient." The conflict between himself and Keir Hardie is bitter and fundamental, and which of the two really represents the English workingman of to-day I should find it hard to determine. Some one has epitomized the nature of that conflict with a skill beyond my reach. On the one side is John Burns, "a working class mind, with amazing grip and power, that has awakened to the case for modern society." On the other side is "the new wave of Crusaders, aflame with the case against it." And these crusaders "storm across the weak and flimsy defences of a selfdoubting middle class—they capture the sentimentalists and philauthropists—they even recruit from ignorant, easy-going landlords and aristocrats—and then they find themselves, just in the gate of the innermost citadel, faced by a man of their own build and class! A Berserker man, fed with their own giant food, fighting with their own weapons, knowing their own strategy, conscious of their own weaknesses! A situation appalling, dramatic, terribly perilous."

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION.

Voice Culture.

At the annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at the Great Central Hotel, London.

Mr. Samuel Midgley, the Chairman said that music in that country was not yet fully understood. It was looked upon too much as an amusement and a luxury. We had free libraries, free gardens, free art galleries. Why not free municipal concerts? Speaking upon "The scientific basis of vocal culture," Dr. H.

BY THE WAY.

THE SUBMERGED CITY.

Messina, now destroyed by the sea, was founded by pirates in 732 B.C. It has its interesting associations with both English history and English literature, for Richard Coeur-de-Lion spent six months there on his way to the crusades, and the scene of "Much Ado about Nothing" is laid there. Bomba bombarbed it for several days in 1848, and it was the last place in Sicily to be taken by Garibaldi in 1860. Earthquakes have often visited it disastrously in the past. When Goethe landed at Messina in 1787 he found it still a ruined city, demolished by the earthquake of 1783.

PROFESSOR CHURTON COLLINS'S SUCCESSOR.

Oxford will lose a capable and popular teacher in Mr. Ernest de Selincourt, D. Litt., who is appointed to the Chair of "English Language and Literature" at Birmingham University, which was formerly held by Professor Churton Collins. Dr. de Selincourt took a leading part in founding the Final Honour School of "English Literature," which has proved singularly attractive to ladies, and is the Lecturer on his special subject at University College, and in the University.

LONDON'S WEALTHIEST CHURCH.

St. Michael's Chester-square, to which the Duke of Westminster has just appointed Canon McCormick's brilliant son, in succession to the late Canon Fleming, possesses few claims to architectural merit. Like many other West End places of worship, it now suffers financially from the modern "week-end" migrations, but is still reputed to have the wealthiest congregation in London. For many years the late Canon Fleming collected from his flock the largest contribution towards the Hospital Sunday Fund but recently St. Michael's has been rivalled by Christ Church, Lancaster-gate and the parish church of Kensington.

THE NEW MARBLE ARCH GATES.

The new Marble Arch gates required in connexion with Mr. F. W. Speaight's scheme for the improvement of the Marble Arch have now been placed in position. They were designed by the Office of Works, and were wrought by Messrs. H. H. Martyn and Co., of Cheltenham. Their total cost will be about £3,000, and the work has occupied some seventy or eighty workmen for over three months. The weight of the gates is estimated at nearly forty tons, and the whole of the material, as well as the labour employed, is British. They are of wrought iron, and stand 18 feet high in the middle and 16 feet wide between the piers. The Royal Arms forms the main feature of the ornaments on them.

FREE CHURCH PRISONERS.

Some interesting figures were given at a meeting of the Leeds Free Church Council recently as to the proportion of Free Church prisoners in prison. Alluding to the representations made to the Home Office with regard to the visits of Non-conformist ministers to prisons, the report, we gather from the "Free Church Chronicle," stated, that out of a total prison population of 20,136, there were only 288 Wesleyans, eighty-four Baptist, sixty-six Methodists, Sixty-nine Presbyterians, thirty-four Congregationalists, four Salvationists, three Bible Christians, two Plymouth Brethren, and one Quaker.

HOW ATLANTIC RECORD-BREAKING PAYS.

Atlantic vessels which break the record have an undoubted influence upon the public mind. A writer in the "World's Work" tells that on her maiden trip the "Lusitania" carried 486 passengers in her first cabin, and 483 passengers in the second saloon. Thus, in attracting passengers to the Cunard Line, the value of the swift ship was immediately manifest. In the previous weeks, when the homeward rush of Americans was at its height, the "Etruria" had carried only 396 first-cabin and 213 second-cabin passengers. The "Carmania" had carried in the rush season only 300 first-saloon and 249 second-saloon passengers. The "Campania" had taken over 372 first and 305 second-cabin patrons. The advent of the "Lusitania" increased the first and the second-cabin patronage of the line materially.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

The anonymous correspondent who has just sent five shilling to the borough treasurer of Hampstead in payment for a shovel which he stole some years ago is not the only possessor of a conscience which, however leisurely in its operation, attends to its duty. Not long ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the richer by 9d, "undue overtime pay," refunded by a "Civil Servant"; the Fire Brigade Committee of the London County Council received a shilling "to pay for the glass of a fire-alarm" which the sender had broken many years earlier; and a Liverpool provision-dealer received a penny stamp in payment for a carrot which when a boy, the conscience-stricken remitter had stolen from his shop. But the most interesting of recent cases is that of the thief who wrote to the man from whom he had stolen a five-pound note: "I stole your money. Remorse naws my conshence, and I send you a sovereign. When it naws agin I will send you some more."

TIME-HONOURED NEWDEGATES.

The actual facts of heredity are not yet established, but it certainly looks as if some instinct for politics, speaking, debating, catching the ear of electors, as well as a genius for dropping subscriptions in the right places were inherent in the family of the Conservative candidate for the Tamworth Division. For 346 years members of the Newdegate family have figured in Parliament. Fortunately England is rich in these fine old families whose ability descends from father to son even unto the ninth and tenth generation, and sometimes further. For 800 years the Curzons of Kedleston have enjoyed uninterrupted possession of their estates, and the family brain seems to be by no means exhausted, to judge from the modern representative. In the West Country the Aclands and the Carews for generation after generation have supplied us with legislators and warriors, while the Longs of Wiltshire more than rival the Newdegate record for the length of time their sons have sat in Parliament doing good and indispensable work for the nation. An additional interest attaches to the first Newdegate member of Parliament. Cromwell threatened to hang him for not declaring that the Statute Book contained a law constituting affronts to the Protector lese majeste. "The Lord Chief Justice, as he was by that time, refused, and this strength of backbone has undoubtedly contributed to preserve the honour, integrity, and well-being of the family during the troublous centuries that followed.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, the chief officer of the London Fire Brigade, has, it is stated, issued an order to the effect that in future no lighted lamps are to be kept on hose-carts, and one only on the long ladders that are on the vans. No lights are to be kept on the vans, except those that are not on the vans, that stand out in the street or are in connexion with a street duty.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RIVIERA FROCKS.

Some charming frocks have been prepared for wear in Cairo and on the Riviera. The material in demand for these toilettes are quite different from those demanded by the rigours of our climate. Outdoor dresses even are light and filmy of material, and, as to colour, white seems to be more frequently selected than anything else. The true beauty of an all-black toilette has never been realised until it has been seen in Southern surroundings. The blue of sky and sea and the yellow-white of the buildings appear to make the proper background for black and give it a distinction not gained elsewhere. A gown of the finest cloth in a deep shade of violet which I have seen had a long skirt with a folded belt, from which in front came a little rounded fold, rather like bretelles, writes our lady correspondent. The under-bodice and sleeves were of filet in the same shade. On the shoulders were applied epaulettes in chenille embroidery, and a band of white filet, gold embroidered, outlined the neck under a small chemisette, and was repeated at the wrists under velvet bands on the filet sleeves. This was worn with a large violet satin hat, trimmed with white ospreys lying from one side to the other. A white ostrich boa might be held in reserve, for a wrap is often required. The three-cornered wrap, composed of soft cloth or satin, looks very well and is a handy throw-over. Sometimes these are so cut as to form elaborate folds caught on the shoulder with braid loops and buttons. Large braid buttons accentuate the panel into which the folds fall at the side, and outlining the arm are bands of rich embroidery, repeated right down the front under a rolled collar of fur. Another wrap that I have been struck with is composed entirely of braid embroidery on filet net. Sweeping right round the cloak was a band that formed folds of soft satin, and this again was thrown out to display gorgeous ribbon embroidery.

WHITE CLOTH FOR COATS AND SKIRTS.

White cloth is used with the greatest effect both as coats and skirts and as gowns for out-door or casino wear. There are so many concerts and operas given in the casinos of most of the Riviera towns that a toilette for the purpose is necessary. Decollete dresses are never worn in the casino, Englishwomen sometimes making themselves rather conspicuous by going to these places in regulation evening dress. Toilettes for the purpose have always high transparent necks, and hats are invariably worn. The size of the casino hat never grows less, and as they are usually trimmed with splendid feathers they form a complete wall during opera or play. Such a toilette as a brown filet net trimmed with small rosettes of velvet and just a touch of gold be worn with a huge hat of fine straw trimmed with feathers in nasturtium shades. A white cloth that appealed to me very much had the usual clinging skirt with rows of buttons down either side. This button decoration appears to increase in popularity, and is always a safe style to choose. The bodice was in cloth bands alternating with braided ones, each of the cloth caught half way up with a large button. The folded front showed a vest of pleated net, and the sleeves were of pleated net to the wrist under bands of cloth and finished with a wide band and once more buttons.

Blouses for the Sunny South are of the lightest and most delicate. Thin silk and the finest of mousseline de soie and cambric are used as a foundation for masses of hand embroidery. Insets of hand-done crochet form one of the newest designs, and these are sometimes round, sometimes square. A mixture of round and square forms one of the prettiest trimmings to be set in front of a thin cambric blouse. Vine-leaves and grapes embroidered right over the shoulders of another struck me as quite out of the common. From the leaves sprang small tucks to be caught above the waist into the same design. Above the elbow and at the wrist a similar pattern was worked while all the sleeve between was formed of narrow tucks. A dust-coat is a necessity, particularly for ladies who intend to motor much during their sojourn abroad. Linen either white or natural colour is much used, and of some of these garments the whole front is a mass of hand embroidery done in heavy linen-thread closely twisted to form raised stitches. The style of embroidery is known as Florentine, and some of the coats shown to me had been sent from Florence. The high evening frock is for the Riviera, and is of mousseline de soie embroidered with large motifs in silk. The vest and sleeves are white mousseline embroidered in gold and silk. The day frock of is white cloth.

VERY MUCH ABROAD.

A pensions officer in the course of his inquiries in a village between Bury and Bolton was interrogating an old lady—a lifelong resident of the village. Bearing in mind the disqualification that residence in a foreign country may sometimes prove to be, he asked the old lady whether she had ever been abroad. The applicant considered the question for a moment, and then replied in the negative. The officer noticed her hesitation, and in a warning tone said: "You had bettar Joe careful, madam; the penalties for wrong statements may be very heavy." The old lady trembled. "Well, I have been abroad, now I come to think of it," she said. "Oh, you have been ," said the officer; "then why couldn't you say so b efore, then. Really, madam, I must warn you ag ain to be careful. Where have you been?" "Well , now, said the old lady, with manifest concern. "I didn't think it mattered all that. My memory isn't as good as it used to be, but I mind I was at Blackpool twice and at Bolton three times."

It is announced in Paris that M. Rousse, a former Colonial Governor, and at one time Director of Asiatic affairs in the French Ministry of the Colonies, intends to stand as a candidate for the French Settlements in India at the Senatorial elections. He will be supported, it is said, by all the leaders of the Colonial Party.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

AGONISING BLADDER DISORDERS.

Mr. James Moss resides at 65, Brace Street, Walsall, England, and is highly respected. Speaking of his terrible suffering from stone in the kidney—one of the most agonising of all diseases—he says:—"I have passed three stones as large as a good-sized pea, and I have often gone over a day without passing kidney secretions.

"I suffered over a year, and have had to keep to my bed a fortnight at a time.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

For most lovers of modern English poetry the "thrill" of the month will be found in an article contributed to the current issue of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" by M. Theodore de Wyzewa. The function of M. de Wyzewa in that review, it is known, is analogous to that of the man in the "crow's nest" on board a whaler. He sweeps the horizon of European literature with his telescope and "picks up," now in one country, now in another, some striking book of the day and weaves round it one of his penetrating and graceful appreciations. This time the book is "The Family Letters of Christina Rossetti," and its editor has reason to congratulate himself upon his champion. Some of the English reviews took the book somewhat coldly, and the question was even hazarded whether it had substance enough to justify its publication. M. de Wyzewa, on the other hand, has nothing but the heartiest of praise for it. "We have in it, so to speak," he says, "the rough draft made day by day of the poetic confidences which fascinate us in the poems and stories of Christina; without self-consciousness a soul predestined to poetry reveals itself to us, unwearyingly collecting among the manifold rumour of our realities the distant and evanescent echoes of that eternal music of the angels which is such that only ears full of God are privileged to hear it." That is perhaps a little bit too wonderful, and it must be said at once that the article is cordially appreciative, even over-appreciative. Nevertheless the enthusiasm is too sincere not to have the reader's sympathy; it thrusts criticism from its stool and sends one back to the green Macmillan edition of the collected poems with the resolution to read every line of the five hundred double-columned pages that make it up. M. de Wyzewa is as hearty about the poetry as about the letters. He talks about Christina's "adorable collections of prose and verse"; her poems to children are "the most beautiful in any language," while the poetess herself is the "most essentially poetic soul that ever was." Of the three Rossetti poets she is the chief. Maria is the incarnation of religious mysticism, Dante Gabriel is the consummate artist, but "along-side of them Christina, in her life as in her work, and with a singular mingling of ardent Italian passion with timid English virginal discretion, is in some sort only a peerless symbol of poetry." It is boldly spoken, and one would fain splinter a lance on behalf of the great unwise Dante Gabriel. But the Frenchman sticks to it that Christina is her brother superior in work as in character, and that people are coming to see that more and more clearly. He sees her character bodied forth in the Virgin of the picture of the "Annunciation." "We feel that the painter has put all the soul, all the intellectual and moral life of his younger sister there. Who does not recall, after having seen it in the original or in a photograph, that little figure of a radiant whiteness under her white robe, perfumed with a virginal sweetness truly supernatural, and timid and trembling like a feeble child, but with a world of pious poetry in the modest look "regard ingenu" of her large brown eyes? That image ought to take its place as the frontispiece of the religious poems of Christina. . . . Never was soul more pure nor more sweet, never did soul live and expand in an atmosphere of poetry more marvellously simple, natural, and beautiful." And yet M. de Wyzewa is by no means merely a gusher nor given to Swinburnean superlatives.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

Dr. Alden has recently remarked, "Let us to a magazine otherwise of the highest quality add the attraction of pictorial illustration equally excellent; the audience it at once multiplied threefold." He was thinking no doubt in the first place of an American audience, but the piles of illustrated books on the Yuletide counters remind us that in this England also there is a "natural demand for the visualised embodiment, the definite objective projection not usually attained to in the text." The whole question of the illustration of imaginative work has some curious aspects. From the point of view of the creative artist illustrations are, perhaps, always a disappointment. Even Thackeray who illustrated his own books somewhere whimsically complains of his "artist's" limitations. Tennyson frankly confessed himself disappointed with certain illustrations to the "Book," and Christina Rossetti simply wrote the word "Alas!" on the cover of an illustrated edition of "Goblin Market." Such expressions of opinion are not criticisms of the artistic worth of the pictures. They only indicate that the conceptions of the artist clashed with the preconceptions of the poet, and they do so, one may guess, in most cases. Something of the same sort happens in the case of children. If they first make the acquaintance with, say, such a book as the "Arabian Nights" in an edition without pictures they make unconsciously as they read mental pictures of their own, and the illustrations of any edition they may see later seem shockingly inadequate. On the other hand, if their edition was illustrated the illustrations become in their minds for ever integral with the text, and are not to be interchangeable with others. Many "patresfamiliarum" can bear witness to the shock which last year the senior members of the nursery sustained when they saw the junior members presented with copies of "Alice in Wonderland" with illustrations other than those of Tenniel. The representations which posed as the Hatter, the Cheshire Cat, and Alice herself seemed shallow impostors. Probably with grown-up readers the illustrated work of fiction is a mistake. In the interest of the story the illustrations are apt to be forgot. On the other hand, the adult reader is singularly susceptible to illustrations on the outside of a novel. It is often an illustrated cover or an illustrated wrapper which turns the hesitating "spectator" into a "purchaser." This principle Americans have long known, and have captured some markets naturally ours in consequence and it is, one notices being increasingly acted upon by publishers of cheap reprints on this side also.

THE "LONE SHILLING STANZA."

Since a correspondent has referred to the problem of the "lone shieling" stanza, one further remark may be made. It relates to the continual misquotation on the stanza. The list of those who have misquoted it includes not only Englishmen like Chamberlain, but such Scots folk as Lord Rosebery, A. K. H. B., Dr. Norman M'Leod, Dr. Cameron Lees, R.L. Stevenson, Miss Gordon Cumming, and William Black, the novelist. It was carefully transcribed from "Blackwood" for this column in order that for once, it might appear in its correct form. The very first phrase, however, appeared as "From the loan' shieling," which, of course, is wrong. The obvious and satisfactory explanation is that a malignant enchantment falls upon all who, as writers, speakers, linotypers, or proof-readers, touch the magical verse, but Mr. Fraser prefers to explain it more prosaically. "My own theory," he says, "has been something like this, that it (the stanza) was so 'catching' that it remains in the memory and is so evidently easy to remember—or at least to make flow evenly—that people never troubled to verify." The strangest case was that of the late Sir John Skelton. He wrote a version—not knowing that his memory had played him false—which was inserted in "Blackwood" itself as a new modern poem and was reprinted in Skelton's "Table Talk" before it was discovered that it was merely Skelton's version of the old "Blackwood" poem.

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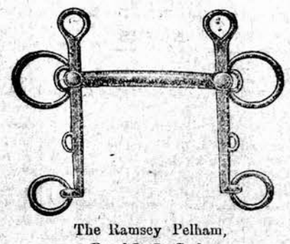

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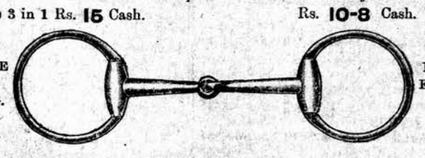

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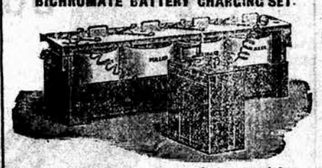

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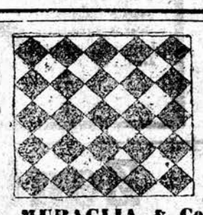

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LONDON, JAN. 18, 1909. | [BOMBAY, JAN. 19, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 9/16	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 3/4		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' lease	24 1/8	un	chgd
do. in New York ..	52 7/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49 1-3	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p. c.	Since 14th Jan. 09.	
do Short London Bills	2 1/8	un	chgd
3 months' sight			
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 p.c.	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England... ...£250,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 12-16d.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 10 5-8.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ...	...	Steady with Good demand.	
Futures ...	...	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	—	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	...	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		...	200 "
Sales of East Indian		...	630 "
Imports ...	...	...	39,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	...	...5·19+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...		8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·02	5·00	5·00	4·99	4·99
+05	+04	+04	+04	+05
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·99	4·96	4·91	4·87	
+05	+04	+05	+06	

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	...	45,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	33,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.	...	21,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	13,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·36+10		

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·53+10 { Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.

Do. do. May 9·47+11

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1-2+1-8

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·58+07

Do. do. May 9·64+07

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. 36 3-4 May-June—London—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,740,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Rasso.—62 1-2lbs 34 7-8—Feb.-Mar. Nominal.

Tone—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 3-4, A.-M., Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin Sales opened to-day.

Goat Skins offered 1,179,000.

Sheep Skins offered 1,266,000.

General tone—good demand at last Sales rates.

Goat Skins Madras—good demand at last Sales rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 1 1-2d.

Months of Shipment—May.—August—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 1-2d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [19TH JANUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
413 Bars Silver..	8,10,700	London	Indian Specie Bank
4 Boxes Rs. ...	24,000	Nova Goa	Banco Nat. Ultramarino

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent, " 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market is unchanged and steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T., but with 1s. 3 31-32d T. T. still available at which latter rate there has been a small enquiry both for ready and forward delivery. The Credit rate may be quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are very scarce, otherwise the rate would quickly go to 1s. 4 3-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—4 months' sight ..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	123 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper:—

The market opened steady at 94 1-4 ready and 94 5-16 for delivery at the settlement. There has been very little doing in the bazaar and the market closes unchanged but steady at the opening quotations. Calcutta market is advised as 94 1-4 ready and 94 7-16 for delivery a month forward.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 94·4
1st Settlement —	...	" 94·5

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London on Monday closed 1-16 up for ready at 24 3-8 but the two months' rate was [illegible] at 24 1-8. New York was dearer at 52 7-8. Locally the market opened steady at 61 15-16 ex duty and closes unchanged at that rate. Orders that were sent to London yesterday were completed and this without any important depression of the market here. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24	a. p. 4 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	24	3 0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	...	24	1 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...		15	4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...		15	3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...		61	15 0
Ditto 1st Settlement		62	3 0
2nd Settlement		61	14 0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The continued advance in the Home markets again caused a steadier feeling locally, and prices opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Settlements of January contracts are occupying chief attention, though there is still some enquiry from Japan shippers for forward delivery, up to April, and business has been done. The market closes steady as under.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon, and a moderate business was reported. Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235-8	Mar.08
Good M. G. Broach	229	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	216	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	201	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	1/2 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	190	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	227/8	May

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	32,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·05	5·04	5·04	5·03
+03	+04	+04	+04
May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·03	5·03	5·02	4·95	4·90
+04	+04	+04	+04	+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under.

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

Prices are easier and show a downward tendedcy. The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May ... Rs. 7 9 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ... " 8 2 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

Prices continue steady, but the demand has fallen off and there is little enquiry.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	47 4 0
Mimbara	"	48 0 0
White Khandeish	"	48 8 0
Black Kutni	"	44 0 0

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs.	30 0 0
April-May	"	5 14 0 R.T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 4 0
Jan.-Feb. ... ... " 24 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 41 8 0

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Pessi 85 per cent., Apl.-May " 5 14 0 "

Tone—Steady.

SHARE MARKET.

The Share market is closed to-day owing to the death of a certified broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	18,596 bales.
Wheat	...	8,858 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,523 "
Rapeseed	...	3,457 "
Gingellyseed	...	29,881 "
Poppyseed	...	133 "
Groundnuts	...	2,852 "
Castorseed	...	4,535 "
Rice	...	1,797 "
Myrabollems	...	5,024 "
Cottonseed... ...	...	49 025 "
Mowraseed... ...	...	233 "
Gram	...	1,492 "
Joowar	...	1,869 "
Maize	...	47 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16TH JANUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,509,090

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 16th Jan. 1909, by Council Bills .....£ 8,671,442

" " .....by Gold.....£ 240,248

Balance to be remitted from 17th Jan. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 9,388,310

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Firmer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The Coal Market is still the principal centre of speculation and interest, and is firmer. To-day's transactions include New Birbhoom, 49; Jumoni, 14; Equitable, 71½ (small lot); Standard, 20¾; Raneegunge, 23¾; New Birbhoom, 48½; Matiquara, 10¾; Kasoonda and Nyadee, 48½; Jumoni, 13¾; Gobindpore, 13¾; Bengal Giridih, 23½; Bhalgora, 17; Bharaboni, 23½; and Bokaru and Ramghur 11 (auction).

Exchange on demand rules at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Government Paper at 94·4.

THE Budge Budge Jute Mills declare a dividend of 15 per cent, the Choonabootti Tea Company 20 per cent and the Delta Jute Mills 5 per cent.

MUCH interest has been aroused in New York by the reports of the hospitality extended to the Officers and men of the battleship fleet at Colombo. Rear-Admiral Sperry sent a special despatch by cable on the subject to the Navy Department. This was passed on to the State Department, and it is understood that the American Ambassador in London will be instructed to convey the thanks of the United States to the British Government.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465xd
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	72
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 14 "	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	56
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		302
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.,..	100	20	¾ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	320	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	425
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	125
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	347½ 265
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	375
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	....	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate.....	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	24 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	{ D. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... { ... 2dis	dis. 12 67
	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Thacker and Co	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Telephone Company.	500	500	yr. 40	620
Treacher and Co.....				

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630xd Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	1575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	245
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	110
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	425
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	265
Finlay Mills	250	250		272½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divd 75	1,150
Jamsee Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divd 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	900
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	810
Leopold	100	100	3	53
Lxmindas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,580
Madhva United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,205
Morarji Gocoldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	£	50	...	28
New Great Eastern...	£	280	Nil.	312½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	730
Phoenix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p. c. 6	600
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divd 50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk		500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,400
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,340
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,260
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills ...				198
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Braid's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,360
Harvey and Sabhapaty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Marcantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	60	560
Wadhwan	150	50	20	135

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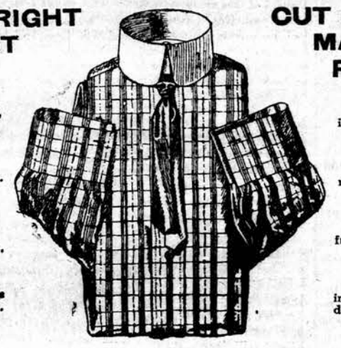

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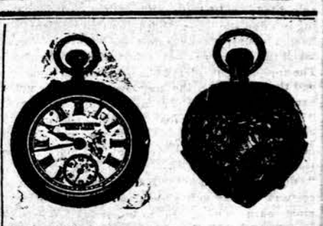

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SIMLA.

JANUARY 11TH.—Up to the present time the winter in Simla has been fairly mild and open. The precipitation from the 1st December to date including rain and snow has only measured 0·70 inch of water, while we ought to have received 1·62 inch of water, so that less than half the normal has fallen. Nevertheless there have been several most disagreeable days when the temperature has been hovering about 32°, the sky has been cloudy or overcast, and a bitter wind along the snows has blown through every crack of our badly fitting windows and doors so that there seemed no corner where one could get out of the icy draught. Such a day was the 24th December. The unsettled weather which had been noticed over Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier reached Simla on Christmas Eve, when snow and sleet were falling pretty heavily and the wind was cruel. Most people crept to bed fairly early that evening, but there were a few ante-Christmas dinners and a certain number of people faced the elements and the darkness to attend the midnight service which was held by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Nicols in Christ Church. On Christmas day we awoke to a fine bright cold morning, but to a white world. The snow was about six inches deep on the Ridge and on Jakko, but tapered off to three or four inches in Boileauguni on the one hand and in Chota Simla on the other. The whole of the surrounding hills were covered down to about a level of 5,000 feet, and in the sparkling sunshine of Christmas morning the effect was very lovely. In the evening there were a large number of dinners and the Mall was gay with rickshaws, though quite a number of diners out had to don snowshoes and walk to their destinations, as the wily coolies refused to stir out, they could not face the thought of sitting for hours in the cold outside while their fares were warm and enjoying themselves within doors. The number of public works which are in progress in Simla at present afford constant daily employment for all the labour in Simla, so that the coolie-log are quite independent of any casual jobs with rickshaws, and they not unnaturally prefer to pass their evenings in their own houses rather than to sit about in the open huddled together round a smoky fire.

The work of cutting down the Kennedy House hill is proceeding apace, and the Engineer-in-charge has constructed an enormous shute across the Mall near Race View and down this shute all day long the day rubbish is shot with the noise of thunder. The thoughtful Engineer, however, stations a man at the entrance whose business it is to signal the approach of a pony and temporarily stop the noise. This precaution is absolutely necessary, as what with the cold and the want of exercise all the ponies in Simla are simply spoiling for a fight with either rider or syce, and a much smaller excuse than the Kennedy House shute is sufficient to put them on their hind legs. The road-making for which the two Pioneer Regiments were imported into the station is also progressing. Summer Hill can, although still with some difficulty, be now circumambulated partly on the old and partly on the new road, and when certain bridges and culverts are finished a practically level twenty foot road will run all round the Hill. The other road from the Convent to Barnes Court is also approaching completion, but whether this road will be carried on to its natural conclusion, viz., through the Club compound and thence westward to the Ridge, no one appears to know. In the meantime an ungrateful public seeking any new thing inspects these improvements with much interest and then walks away remarking "Cui bono?" "Apropos" of the improvements the Court here is busy with cases concerning the compensation of owners whose buildings are to be acquired or altered to open out the Bazaars. As already mentioned the centre and lower Lukker Bazaars are to disappear altogether, while arteries are to be cut or improved in the Burra Bazaar to permit of freer ventilation and traffic. All this means interference with someone's vested interests, and Natives and Europeans alike are not backward in estimating their damages or faint-hearted in pressing their claims.

"Revenons a nos moutons." In addition to the Christmas dinners Simla indulged in quite a number of other festivities during the holidays. Mrs. A. M. Ker gave a dance in the Supper Room of the Town Hall on the night of the 28th when fully one hundred and fifty people danced into the small hours of the next morning, while on the 31st one of the Pioneer Regiments was "At Home" to see the old year out and the New Year in. On the stroke of twelve the guests joined hand, singing "Auld lang syne," and 1909 received a very joyous welcome.

The ice-skating Rink at Blessington has been most popular throughout the winter, and on most days the ice has been in excellent order. Mrs. S. P. James conceived the novel idea of giving a Saturday lunch on the ground beside the Rink and of engaging the Band to play lively tunes, and so eminently successful was Mrs. James' happy inspiration, and so thoroughly did both skaters and spectators enjoy themselves, that other hospitable hostesses have followed so excellent an example. Finally, we have had, under the auspicies of the Simla Rinking Club, a most enjoyeable Harlequinade at the Gaiety Theatre.

The Gaiety is not an attractive sport at this time of year. Entering the auditorium is like entering an ice pit and the draughts over one's feet and around one's head are both vigorous and continuous. These untoward conditions did not, however, keep any one away, and the whole performance was an unqualified success, while the audience was one of the largest ever seen in Simla. Mr. Felix V. Goldstein was the clown, Mr. Inder the pantaloon, Mr. De la Rue Browne the Harlequin, the Misses de Rhe Philippe the Columbines and Messrs. Acutt and Treglown the Policemen. All the dances were good and Mr. De la Rue Browne gave his hornpipe without turning a hair. Owing to the fact that it was impossible to meet the large demand for seats it has been decided to repeat the Harlequinade with several new items on Saturday, the 16th January.

AGRA.

January 13.—Since I last wrote the station has resumed its usual cold weather appearance and activities. A number of people left Agra for Christmas on shooting parties or two visit friends and relatives. Those who remained, however, had much to console them in the way of Christmas festivities, winding up with an extremely enjoyable little dance at the Club on New Year's night.

Everyone was very sorry to hear of Lord Windsor's death from enteric. He came here with the Viceregal party, and soon developed fever, so that he had to be left behind when the Viceroy went to Calcutta. It is sad to think of this premature ending to a promising young life, about which so many hopes centred. Visitors to India in the cold weather, who have to run the gauntlet of many hotels, should be very careful to have all drinking water and milk boiled, and where this is difficult or impossible, they would do well to be inoculated against enteric. The Commission to enquire into the question of the healthiness or otherwise of the sullage form in the river bed near the fort has come and gone, and we do not yet know what has been officially decided. India is a country of many and various smells, and it would take the winner in a "smelling competition," all his time to pronounce a competent opinion upon them.

We had the usual Proclamation Parade on the Grand Parade Ground on the 1st January. All the troops in the station were present, and the salute was taken by Colonel Warner, of the 3rd Brahmans, who conducted the parade. The increase in pay and perquisites was made known to the native troops, and there was a distribution of medals.

Some of the New Year Honours have filtered through to Agra, and everyone was very pleased to see that Mr. A. C. Verrieres, our Executive Engineer, had been awarded a C.I.E., Miss Bland of the C. M. S. Mission, Agra, has been awarded a well-deserved Kaiser i-Hind medal.

As regards amusements the pace has been so fast and furious of late that one finds it difficult to keep count of everything that occurs. On the 15th of last month the whole station assembled after dinner at the Commissioner's house where Mrs. Cobb was "At Home." A most agreeable programe of music and drawing room competitions was provided, and everyone enjoyed themselves.

We have had several first-rate Cinderellas at the Club, were the string band of the Royal Irish was much appreciated, and there have been one or two well-contested American tennis tournaments. I believe that we are to have shortly, in addition to a Cinderella a fancy dress dance, and there are to be ladies' and men's tennis tournaments.—single, double and mixed. Also we have lately had a couple of excellent paperchases. The first started from Mr. Ball's house in Civil Lines and was won in great style by Miss Marjory Ball, who rides most pluckily. The second was at the Royal Irish Mess, and Miss Dorothy Ball came in first. Golf and polo are played regularly, and there is badminton every evening in the verandah outside the ladies' rooms. So you will see that as regards out-door exercise, our interests are not neglected. I understand there will be a big durbar here next month when the Lieutenant-Governor is to visit Agra.

JULLUNDUR.

It is a long time since I sent you a letter of our doings in Jullundur, but we have not been idle, and as soon as the regiments returned from manœuvres we burst forth into gaieties of every description.

We started with a paperchase, which was not altogether a success as none of us found the paper. The hares hunted the hounds, and the general opinion was that the ground was too hard for a second venture. However, some more energetic ones have regularly met by moonlight and hunted the wily jackal, which with much difficulty has been imported by one popular master of the hounds from other parts; as jackals are not to be found in Jullnadur. In spite of their being bagged they have given us some good runs in which the ladies have been well to the fore.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent on the race-course, the 10th Lancers were "at Home," and all Jullundur was present and watched with interest the various amusing events. The two ladies' events were keenly contested for. Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Ross came off victorious.

There has been one subscription dance, but as only seven ladies were present, and more than double that quantity of men, it has been difficult to raise enough enthusiasm to get up another.

The Leinsters got up an amusing cricket match; in spite of the men being handicapped in feminine garb and playing left-handed they ignominously defeated the fair sex, who in return retaliated by snap-shotting their opponents and quaint was the effect of a tall man in a short skirt, and a short one in a long flowing garment: in most cases the skirt I am told was put on back to front.

The Club is no longer the desolate place it used to be and our new secretary has worked wonders and done his utmost to made things more cheery. In-door badminton in the ladies' room has made everyone more sociable and is a boon these bitter cold evenings. Monday and Friday afternoons there is dancing in the Club room, and there are generally half-a-dozen couples who seem thoroughly to enjoy the exercise.

The Christmas Week here was quiet as many people left either for Lahore or for shooting parties.

Now that the rains are upon us all outdoor festivities are put off till next month, when rumour has it there is to be a "Week" of which more in my next letter.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 14th Jan.—A training in ambulance work is now being recognised as of importance beyond the field of military affairs, and as being of the utmost service wherever serious accidents are likely to happen, especially in connection with big industries as our mines. The first of a course of six "First Aid" lectures was delivered on Tuesday last at 6 p.m. in the Ooregum Hall, and will be continued each Tuesday until the course is completed. The lectures are being illustrated by means of lantern slides. The following prizes will be awarded:—First course, 1st prize Rs. 30 and 2nd prize 15; second course, 1st prize Rs. 50 and 2nd prize Rs. 25.

The Police Bill has been passed at last and will become a Regulation in a very short time, after the assent of H. H. the Maharajah and the Governor-General of India have been obtained. This measure was introducted in 1898 or 1899, so fully a decade has passed in incubation. There is no originality in the measure; almost everything has been borro wed from British Statutes, and yet it has taken ten years to produce a Mysore Police Regulation. With its introduction the Gold Field Police will have a lot to do. For the present, with a decrease of crime, they are having a comparatively easy time. A number of acts or offences hitherto non-cognisable will be cognisable by the Police, and the offences cognisable by the Police will be so many that a Third Class Magistrate, at least, will have to be appointed.

KOTAGIRI.

Kotagiri, 14th Jan.—We are all most grateful to the weather for having held up so splendidly till our Christmas festivities were almost over; and the four days of pouring rain that brought in 1909 made a good excuse for a real rest, which I am sure was most welcome to all. It is a good many years since Kotagiri has been able to boast of such a heavy rainfall, as much as 17 ins. being registered for these four days, while on one of the outlying estates there was a fall of 16 ins. in 24 hours.

The little ones have had a specially gay time this year, and many an anxious mother must be thankful that Christmas time is over for the present. On the 22nd December there was the usual Station Christmas party. which was held this year at "Brentwood," kindly lent by Mrs. Windle, who also undertook the immense amount of trouble these affairs always entail, and the little ones went away delighted with their pretty presents. The next excitement was a Christmas Tree given by Mrs. Christophers at "Corsley" where she and Mrs. Griffith were "At Home" to big and small. This was followed by another Christmas Tree on the 2nd when Master Eric Fennell was "At Home" to all his little friends at "The Retreat."

A pleasant change was struck by Mrs. Snell's idea of a "Nursery Rhyme" party and many a familiar friend of our childhood did we meet on the lawn at "Kairbetta." It is hard to particularise amongst so many quaint and dainty costumes. Miss Lorna Woolhouse looked especially sweet as "Little Miss Muffet," while Miss Iola Brock, as "Little Red Riding Hood" ran her very close. Master Leslie Snell made a charming, though perhaps rather too cheerful, "Cry Baby-Boo." Mrs Snell and Miss West are to be congratulated on the success of the party, which was in a great measure due to the many and original surprises which kept the little ones amused right through the evening. Their dismay on being told by the "Queen of Hearts" that their allowance of tarts had been stolen by the wicked Knave was quickly dispelled by a Fairy, who produced from her bower a perfect feast of "goodies." Later in the evening Father Christmas was called in to comfort them for a fruitless visit to "Old Brother Hubbard's" empty cupboard and this he most successfully did with his pretty gifts. Below is a list of the costumes:—

Miss Dodo Griffith	...Where are you going to my pretty maid?
Miss Joyce Griffin	...The old witch who swept the cobwebs off the sky
Miss Christophers	...Mrs Jack Spratt
Miss Brock	...Little Bo Peep
Miss Iola Brock	...Red Riding Hood
Miss Phylis Scott	...Jack
Miss Barbara Scott	...Jill
Miss Lorna Woolhouse	...Miss Muffet
Miss Betty Stanes	...Ride-a-Cock Horse
Master Leslie Snell	...Cry Baby-Boo
Master Eric Fennell	...Simple Simon
Master Vagu Christophers	...Jack Spratt
Master Jack Batchelor	...Jack Horner.

PALGHAUT.

Palghaut, 14th Jan.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wood have arrived. The former has assumed charge of the Division from Mr. Pate, I.C.S., transferred to Calicut.

Mr. E. L. Skinner, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, has left for Malappuram, and Mr. Nadar has come in his place.

Under the auspices of Mr. Madhava Rajah, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the forthcoming Ayurvedic Congress of Malabar will hold its next session on the 30th and 31st instant at Kollengode. This time there will not be a Medical Exhibition.

Mr. Hadaway, the Superintendent of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, arrived here on Tuesday morning from Trichinopoly on tour to enquire into the indigenous industries of Palghaut. Accompanied by Rao Bahadur Chinnaswamy Pillay, Secretary of the Agricultural Association, he went round the town visiting some of the factories, and purchased some brass and bell-metal work and reed-grass mats for exhibition and sale at the Madras Central Institute. Mr. Hadaway left for Calicut the next day.

Mr. V. K. Mahdava Rajah, gave a Garden Party at his residence, "Deva Vilas," in honour of Mr. H. R. Pate, I.C.S., on the eve of his departure from Palghaut. The guests were received by Mr. Madhava Rajah and conducted to seats arranged round the tennis court. After an exciting game of tennis, in which Mr. Pate and Mr. Madhava Rajah played as partners and won two sets, the whole party adjourned for refreshments. Later on Mr. Anantha Patter, retired Tahsildar, on behalf of those present, expressed the regret of all at the impending departure of Mr. Pate, referred to his many excellent qualities, and expressed the hope that he would be restored to them very soon. Mr. Pate suitably thanked Mr. Madhava Rajah and his other friends for the honour they had done him that evening, and said that he would look back with pleasure to the days he spent in Palghaut. The whole assembly then sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and soon afterwards the proceedings terminated.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 15th Jan.—The Officers and men of the Border Regiment go into camp for manœuvres tomorrow for six weeks near Mettapollium. They will be much missed, for already they have made themselves most popular.

Amongst our shops there are a few changes. Mr. A. Puddephatt, from Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd, has taken over the late Mr. Wingate's business, and we all wish him good luck. Messrs. Eagan have moved from the old Emporium into new premises on the "Figure of Eight." This a great improvement on the old shop, as now there is plenty of light and space.

We are having lovely weather again. Bright sunshine and keen air, and every morning the ground is white with hoar frost, which affords much conversation, as no two thermometers register the same degree of frost.

All her friends in this Presidency will be grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Field, who passed away very peacefully early this morning from heart failure. She had only been ill a few days. Much sympathy will be felt for her daughter, Mrs. Strode Wilson, who was with her mother to the end. Mrs. Field, who will be greatly missed in the Station, was President and Treasurer of the local branch of the Y. W. C. A., Secretary of the G. F. S., and also Honorary Secretary for the Calcutta F.I.N.S., for which Society she worked very hard. And not only for her public good deeds was she loved and honoured, but amongst all classes her kindly nature and Christian life was a help and example. The funeral took place at 6 p.m., when she was laid to rest in our pretty old churchyard. The Rev. W. Muspratt made a few feeling and touching remarks on the loss of our dear and valued friend. A great many were at the Service and paid a last tribut to her memory.

During the Christmas holidays, Coonoor awaken ed from its hibernation, and we had quite a gay time. On the 28th December, a very successful Club dance was organised by two ladies. Plenty of partners, good music, a good floor, and last, but n ot least, a good supper at the end of the programme, helped to make it a very enjoyable affair.

The Chaplain, Mr. Muspratt, held the annual distribution of prizes and Sunday School treat on the afternoon of the 30th. Mrs. Byng gave away th prizes with a few remarks to each recipient. The children then played games, and after a sumptuous tea, and many presents off a beautifully decorated Christmas Tree, they were sent home happy. Meanwhile, our own little folk were not neglected, for they have all enjoyed parties and the excitement of Christmas Trees, given by Mrs. Babington, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Burnham and Miss Muspratt. And last of all to wind up the fun, Mrs. Rhodes James gave yesterday evening a delightful and successful party to all the young people who are too old to be visited by Father Christmas. There were several novel and amusing competitions; and they finished up with, "Bumps."

THE "Cologne Gazette," in the course of a polemic with Herr Rudolf Martin, author of the recent articles and lectures on the possibility of the invasion of England by airship, declares that Herr Martin is pursuing his favourite idea by unsuitable means. Germany cannot maintain a Fleet able to cope with that of Great Britain and at the same time remain the strongest land Power. In an attempt to do so she would be bleeding to death from excess of expenditure, and nothing would be better calculated than such an extremity to bring about war between Great Britain and Germany.

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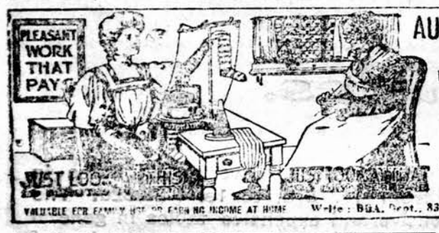

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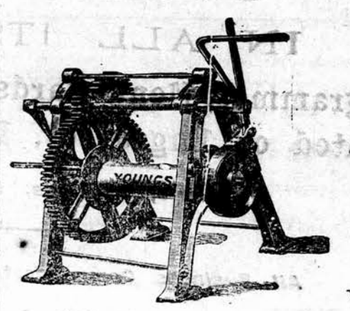

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